AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 26, 2006

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2005–06 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 3076

Introduced by Committee on Revenue and Taxation (Klehs (Chair), Canciamilla, Chu, and Jones)

March 23, 2006

An act to amend Sections 6360.1, 7659.9, 8106, 8760, 9271, 30190, 30459.1, 32260, 32471, 40067, 40211, 41060, 41171, 43170, 43522, 45160, 45867, 46160, 46622, 50112.7, 50156.11, 55050, 55332, 60063, 60101, 60201.3, 60250, An act to amend Sections 6360.1, 8106, 9271, 30459.1, 32471, 40211, 41171, 43522, 45867, 46622, 50156.11, 55332, 60063, 60101, 60201.3, 60604, 60606, and 60636 of, to add Sections 9152.2, 30178.3, 30459.15, 32402.2, 32471.5, 38800, 40112.2, 40211.5, 41101.2, 41171.5, 43452.2, 43522.5, 45652.2, 45867.5, 46502.2, 46628, 50140.2, 55222.2, 55332.5, 60522.2, and 60637 to, and to repeal Sections 8106.1, 8106.5, 8106.8, 60045, and 60046 of, the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to taxation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 3076, as amended, Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Taxation.

(1) The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes a tax on the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, or the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, tangible personal property. That law provides various exemptions from that tax, including an exemption for symbolic, impermanent—label lapel pins that memorialize United States military veterans killed in foreign wars, as provided.

This bill would correct an obsolete cross reference in this provision.

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(2) The Moter Vehicle Fuel License Tax Law, the Use Fuel Tax Law, the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law, the Alcoholic Beverage Tax Law, the Energy Resources Surcharge Law, the Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Law, the Hazardous Substances Tax Law, the Integrated Waste Management Fee Law, the Oil Spill Response, Prevention, and Administration Fees Law, the Underground Storage Tank Maintenance Fee Law, the Fee Collection Procedures Law, and the Diesel Fuel Tax Law provide that any person whose estimated tax or fee liability under those laws averages \$20,000 or more per month remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer, as provided. Under these laws any person whose estimated tax or fee liability averages less than \$20,000 per month may elect to remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer.

This bill would lower the threshold monthly liability amount and require any person whose estimated monthly tax or fee liability averages \$10,000 or more remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer, as provided. This bill would also allow any person whose estimated monthly tax or fee liability averages less than \$10,000 to elect to remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer.

(3)

(2) The Motor Vehicle Fuel License Tax Law allows a supplier, as defined, to claim a refund of the license tax paid for the motor vehicle fuel under specific circumstances, including, but not limited to, where the supplier buys and uses the fuel for purposes other than operating motor vehicles upon the public highways of the state, exports the fuel, sells the fuel to a consulate officer or employee, or delivers the tax-paid fuel to a terminal and removes the fuel from the terminal, as provided. Under this law, a supplier entitled to a refund may elect to take a credit in lieu of a refund where the fuel was purchased for use off highway, exported, sold to a consulate officer or employee, or delivered and removed from a terminal, as specified.

This bill would consolidate the procedures for a supplier who chooses to claim a credit in lieu of a refund where the supplier exported, removed, sold or used the tax-paid motor vehicle fuel, as provided.

(4)

(3) The Use Fuel Tax Law, the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law, the Alcoholic Beverage Tax Law, the Energy Resources Surcharge Law, the Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Law, the Hazardous Substances Tax Law, the Integrated Waste Management

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Fee Law, the Oil Spill Response, Prevention, and Administration Fees Law, the Underground Storage Tank Maintenance Fee Law, the Fee Collection Procedures Law, and the Diesel Fuel Tax Law establish specified limitation periods for the approval by the State Board of Equalization for any refund for an overpayment.

This bill would provide that, notwithstanding those provisions, a refund of an overpayment of any tax, penalty, or interest collected by the board by means of a levy or by other enforcement procedures, shall be approved if the claim is filed within 3 years of the date of the overpayment.

(5)

(4) The State Board of Equalization, as part of its administrative functions, is authorized to enter into settlement agreements for civil tax, or fee, or surcharge liability if it is determined that the settlement amount is consistent with a reasonable evaluation of the costs and risks associated with litigation, as provided. Existing law requires that whenever a reduction in tax, or fee, or surcharge in excess of \$500 is approved by the State Board of Equalization and the Franchise Tax Board, a public record containing specified information with regard to the settlement shall be placed on file in the office of the executive officer.

This bill would authorize the executive director and the chief counsel of the board to approve jointly the settlement of any tax, or fee, or surcharge matter in dispute involving a reduction of tax, or fee, or surcharge or penalties in settlement of \$5,000 or less. This bill would require that whenever a reduction of tax, or fee, or surcharge or penalties, or total tax, or fee, or surcharge and penalties in excess of \$500 is approved, a public record be kept at the executive director's office, as provided. This bill would also conform and clarify public record requirements.

(6)

(5) Existing law provides that the State Board of Equalization administer the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law, the Alcoholic Beverage Tax Law, the Timber Yield Tax Law, the Energy Resources Surcharge Law, the Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Law, the Hazardous Substances Tax Law, the Integrated Waste Management Fee Law, the Oil Spill Response, Prevention, and Administration Fees Law, the Fee Collection Procedures Law, and the Diesel Fuel Tax Law. Under these laws, when a liability is not paid

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when due, the board is authorized to use various procedures to collect the amounts due.

This bill would authorize the board to accept offers in compromise on a final tax, surcharge, or fee liability, as defined, under the various fee, surcharge, and tax programs, as provided. This bill would require a taxpayer, fee payer, or a surcharge payer, under specified circumstances, to file a statement under penalty of perjury and would additionally provide that; the willful concealment or withholding of information, as specified, in connection with an offer of compromise is a felony, and *would* thereby-imposes impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

(7)

(6) The Diesel Fuel Tax Law prohibits any person from operating or maintaining a motor vehicle on the public highway with dyed diesel fuel, except if dyed diesel fuel is used in a manner that is lawful under the federal Internal Revenue Code by a person who is registered in a specific capacity under the Diesel Fuel Tax Law, including an intercity bus operator, as provided.

This bill would remove that exception.

(8)

(7) The Diesel Fuel Tax Law imposes specified taxes with respect to diesel fuel and authorizes one taxpayer to pay another taxpayer's tax liability on fuel removed from the terminal rack, operative only if authorized by the IRS.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

(9)

(8) Under the existing Diesel Fuel Tax Law, a customer who has failed to pay for diesel fuel when the supplier of the diesel fuel has been allowed a credit on the fuel, as specified, is liable for the fuel tax as an unlicensed supplier, as provided. Existing law further provides that the tax, penalties, and interest owed by the unlicensed supplier become immediately due and payable.

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This bill would require the board to give the customer notice of the determination of tax liability within 3 years after the date the credit was taken or the date on which a refund was paid.

(10)

(9) The existing Diesel Fuel Tax Law requires specified persons that are involved in the sale, removal, transportation, or storage of diesel fuel to keep and maintain specified records, including highway vehicle operator/refuelers.

This bill would change this reference to highway vehicle operator/fuelers to conform with existing provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 6360.1 of the Revenue and Taxation 1 2
- Code is amended to read: 3 6360.1. There are exempted from the taxes imposed by this 4
- part, the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, a "Buddy
- Poppy" or any other symbolic, impermanent lapel pin that
- memorializes United States military veterans killed in foreign
- 8 wars of the United States, by any corporation established by the
- Congress of the United States pursuant to Chapter 2301
- (commencing with Section 23101) of Title 36 of the United 10 11
 - States Code, or any of that corporation's subordinate state or territorial subdivisions, local chapters, posts, or auxiliaries.
- 13 SEC. 2. Section 7659.9 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is 14 amended to read:
 - 7659.9. (a) Any person whose estimated tax liability under this part averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, as determined by the board pursuant to methods of calculation prescribed by the board, shall remit amounts due by an electronic funds transfer under procedures prescribed by the
- 20 board.

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- 21 (b) Any person whose estimated tax liability under this part 22 averages less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per month may
- 23 elect to remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer with the
- 24 approval of the board.

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(e) Any person remitting amounts due pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) shall perform an electronic funds transfer in compliance with the due dates set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 7651) and Article 1.1 (commencing with Section 7659). Payment is deemed complete on the date the electronic funds transfer is initiated, if settlement to the state's demand account occurs on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated. If settlement to the state's demand account does not occur on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated, payment is deemed to occur on the date settlement occurs.

- (d) Any person remitting taxes by electronic funds transfer shall, on or before the due date of the remittance, file a return for the preceding reporting period in the form and manner prescribed by the board. Any person who fails to timely file the required return shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the amount of taxes, exclusive of prepayments, with respect to the period for which the return is required.
- (e) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), any person required to remit taxes pursuant to this article who remits those taxes by means other than appropriate electronic funds transfer shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the taxes incorrectly remitted.
- (2) A person required to remit prepayments pursuant to this article who remits a prepayment by means other than an appropriate electronic funds transfer shall pay a penalty of 6 percent of the prepayment incorrectly remitted.
- (f) Except as provided by Sections 7659.5 and 7659.6, any person who fails to pay any tax to the state or any amount of tax required to be paid to the state, except amounts of determinations made by the board under Article 2 (commencing with Section 7660) or Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 7670), within the time required shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the tax or amount of tax, in addition to the tax or amount of tax, plus interest at the modified adjusted rate per month, or fraction thereof, established pursuant to Section 6591.5, from the date on which the tax or the amount of tax required to be paid became due and payable to the state until the date of payment.
- (g) In determining whether a person's estimated tax liability averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, the

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board may consider tax returns filed pursuant to this part and any
 other information in the board's possession.

- (h) Except as provided in subdivision (i), the penalties imposed by subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) shall be limited to a maximum of 10 percent of the taxes due, exclusive of prepayments, for any one return. Any person remitting taxes by electronic funds transfer shall be subject to the penalties under this section and not Section 7655.
- (i) The penalties imposed with respect to paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) and Sections 7659.5 and 7659.6 shall be limited to a maximum of 6 percent of the prepayment amount.
- (j) The board shall promulgate regulations pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code for purposes of implementing this section.

SEC. 3.

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- SEC. 2. Section 8106 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 8106. In lieu of the collection and refund of the tax on tax-paid motor vehicle fuel exported, removed, sold, or used by a supplier in a manner that would entitle the supplier to claim a refund under Section 8101, credit may be given the supplier upon the supplier's tax return, and the determination of the amount of tax shall be determined in accordance with any rules and regulations the board may prescribe.

26 SEC. 4.

27 SEC. 3. Section 8106.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.

29 SEC. 5.

- 30 SEC. 4. Section 8106.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.
- 32 SEC. 6.
- 33 SEC. 5. Section 8106.8 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.
- 35 SEC. 7. Section 8760 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 37 8760. (a) Any person whose estimated tax liability under this 38 part averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, 39 as determined by the board pursuant to methods of calculation

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prescribed by the board, shall remit amounts due by an electronic funds transfer under procedures prescribed by the board.

- (b) Any person whose estimated tax liability under this part averages less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per month may elect to remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer with the approval of the board.
- (e) Any person remitting amounts due pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) shall perform electronic funds transfer in compliance with the due dates set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 8751). Payment is deemed complete on the date the electronic funds transfer is initiated, if settlement to the state's demand account occurs on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated. If settlement to the state's demand account does not occur on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated, payment is deemed to occur on the date settlement occurs.
- (d) Any person remitting taxes by electronic funds transfer shall, on or before the due date of the remittance, file a return for the preceding reporting period in the form and manner prescribed by the board. Any person who fails to timely file the required return shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the amount of taxes with respect to the period for which the return is required.
- (e) Any person required to remit taxes pursuant to this article who remits those taxes by means other than appropriate electronic funds transfer shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the taxes incorrectly remitted.
- (f) Any person who fails to pay any tax to the state or any amount of tax required to be collected and paid to the state, except amounts of determinations made by the board under Article 2 (commencing with Section 8776) or Article 3 (commencing with Section 8801), within the time required shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the tax or amount of tax, in addition to the tax or amount of tax, plus interest at the modified adjusted rate per month, or fraction thereof, established pursuant to Section 6591.5, from the date on which the tax became due and payable to the state until the date of payment.
- (g) In determining whether a person's estimated tax liability averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, the board may consider tax returns filed pursuant to this part and any other information in the board's possession.

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(h) The penalties imposed by subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) shall be limited to a maximum of 10 percent of the taxes due for any one return. Any person remitting taxes by electronic funds transfer shall be subject to the penalties under this section and not Section 8876.

(i) The board shall promulgate regulations pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code for purposes of implementing this section.

10 SEC. 8.

- SEC. 6. Section 9152.2 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 9152.2. Notwithstanding Section 9152, a refund of an overpayment of any tax, penalty, or interest collected by the board by means of levy, through the use of liens, or by other enforcement procedures, shall be approved if a claim for a refund is filed within three years of the date of an overpayment.

SEC. 9.

- *SEC.* 7. Section 9271 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 9271. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the State Board of Equalization, its staff, and the Attorney General pursue settlements as authorized under this section with respect to civil tax matters in dispute that are the subject of protests, appeals, or refund claims, consistent with a reasonable evaluation of the costs and risks associated with litigation of these matters.
- (b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) and subject to paragraph (2), the executive director or chief counsel, if authorized by the executive director, of the board may recommend to the State Board of Equalization, itself, a settlement of any civil tax matter in dispute.
- (2) No recommendation of settlement shall be submitted to the board, itself, unless and until that recommendation has been submitted by the executive director or chief counsel to the Attorney General. Within 30 days of receiving that recommendation, the Attorney General shall review the recommendation and advise, in writing, the executive director or chief counsel of the board of his or her conclusions as to whether the recommendation is reasonable from an overall perspective. The executive director or chief counsel shall, with each

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recommendation of settlement submitted to the board, itself, also submit the Attorney General's written conclusions obtained pursuant to this paragraph.

- (3) A settlement of any civil tax matter in dispute involving a reduction of tax or penalties in settlement, the total of which reduction of tax and penalties in settlement does not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), may be approved by the executive director and chief counsel, jointly. The executive director shall notify the board, itself, of any settlement approved pursuant to this paragraph.
- (c) Whenever a reduction of tax, or penalties, or total tax and penalties in settlement in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved pursuant to this section, there shall be placed on file, for at least one year, in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that settlement. The public record shall include all of the following information:
- (1) The name or names of the taxpayers who are parties to the settlement.
 - (2) The total amount in dispute.
 - (3) The amount agreed to pursuant to the settlement.
- (4) A summary of the reasons why the settlement is in the best interests of the State of California.
- (5) For any settlement approved by the board, itself, the Attorney General's conclusion as to whether the recommendation of settlement was reasonable from an overall perspective.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secret, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure that, if disclosed, would adversely affect the taxpayer or the national defense.

- (d) The members of the State Board of Equalization shall not participate in the settlement of tax matters pursuant to this section, except as provided in subdivision (e).
- (e) (1) Any recommendation for settlement shall be approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation to the board. Any recommendation for settlement that is not either approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation shall be deemed approved. Upon approval of a recommendation for settlement, the matter

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shall be referred back to the executive director or chief counsel in accordance with the decision of the board.

- (2) Disapproval of a recommendation for settlement shall be made only by a majority vote of the board. Where the board disapproves a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be remanded to board staff for further negotiation, and may be resubmitted to the board, in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as the initial submission, at the discretion of the executive director or chief counsel.
- (f) All settlements entered into pursuant to this section shall be final and nonappealable, except upon a showing of fraud or misrepresentation with respect to a material fact.
- (g) Any proceedings undertaken by the board itself pursuant to a settlement as described in this section shall be conducted in a closed session or sessions. Except as provided in subdivision (c), any settlement considered or entered into pursuant to this section shall constitute confidential tax information for purposes of Section 9255.
- (h) This section shall apply only to civil tax matters in dispute on or after the effective date of the act adding this subdivision.
- (i) The Legislature finds that it is essential for fiscal purposes that the settlement program authorized by this section be expeditiously implemented. Accordingly, Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code shall not apply to any determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the board in implementing and administering the settlement program authorized by this section.

SEC. 10.

- SEC. 8. Section 30178.3 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 30178.3. Notwithstanding Section 30178, a refund of an overpayment of any tax, penalty, or interest collected by the board by means of levy, through the use of liens, or by other enforcement procedures, shall be approved if a claim for a refund is filed within three years of the date of an overpayment.
- SEC. 11. Section 30190 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 30190. (a) Any person whose estimated tax liability under this part averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per

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month, as determined by the board pursuant to methods of ealculation prescribed by the board, shall remit amounts due by an electronic funds transfer under procedures prescribed by the board.

- (b) Any person whose estimated tax liability under this part averages less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per month may elect to remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer with the approval of the board.
- (c) Any person remitting amounts due pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) shall perform electronic funds transfer in compliance with the due dates set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 30181). Payment is deemed complete on the date the electronic funds transfer is initiated, if settlement to the state's demand account occurs on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated. If settlement to the state's demand account does not occur on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated, payment is deemed to occur on the date settlement occurs.
- (d) Any person remitting taxes by electronic funds transfer shall, on or before the due date of the remittance, file a return for the preceding reporting period in the form and manner prescribed by the board. Any person who fails to timely file the required return shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the amount of taxes with respect to the period for which the return is required.
- (e) Any person required to remit taxes pursuant to this article who remits those taxes by means other than appropriate electronic funds transfer shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the taxes incorrectly remitted.
- (f) Any person who fails to pay any tax to the state or any amount of tax required to be collected and paid to the state, except amounts of determinations made by the board under Article 3 (commencing with Section 30173) or Article 2 (commencing with Section 30201) or Article 3 (commencing with Section 30221), within the time required shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the tax or amount of tax, in addition to the tax or amount of tax, plus interest at the modified adjusted rate per month, or fraction thereof, established pursuant to Section 6591.5, from the date on which the tax became due and payable to the state until the date of payment.

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(g) In determining whether a person's estimated tax liability averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, the board may consider tax returns filed pursuant to this part and any other information in the board's possession.

- (h) The penalties imposed by subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) shall be limited to a maximum of 10 percent of the taxes due for any one return. Any person remitting taxes by electronic funds transfer shall be subject to the penalties under this section and not Section 30281.
- (i) The board shall promulgate regulations pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code for purposes of implementing this section.

SEC. 12.

- SEC. 9. Section 30459.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 30459.1. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the State Board of Equalization, its staff, and the Attorney General pursue settlements as authorized under this section with respect to civil tax matters in dispute that are the subject of protests, appeals, or refund claims, consistent with a reasonable evaluation of the costs and risks associated with litigation of these matters.
- (b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) and subject to paragraph (2), the executive director or chief counsel, if authorized by the executive director, of the board may recommend to the State Board of Equalization, itself, a settlement of any civil tax matter in dispute.
- (2) No recommendation of settlement shall be submitted to the board, itself, unless and until that recommendation has been submitted by the executive director or chief counsel to the Attorney General. Within 30 days of receiving that recommendation, the Attorney General shall review the recommendation and advise, in writing, the executive director or chief counsel of the board of his or her conclusions as to whether the recommendation is reasonable from an overall perspective. The executive director or chief counsel shall, with each recommendation of settlement submitted to the board, itself, also submit the Attorney General's written conclusions obtained pursuant to this paragraph.

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(3) A settlement of any civil tax matter in dispute involving a reduction of tax or penalties in settlement, the total of which reduction of tax and penalties in settlement does not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), may be approved by the executive director and chief counsel, jointly. The executive director shall notify the board, itself, of any settlement approved pursuant to this paragraph.

- (c) Whenever a reduction of tax, or penalties, or total tax and penalties in settlement in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved pursuant to this section, there shall be placed on file, for at least one year, in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that settlement. The public record shall include all of the following information:
- (1) The name or names of the taxpayers who are parties to the settlement.
 - (2) The total amount in dispute.
 - (3) The amount agreed to pursuant to the settlement.
- (4) A summary of the reasons why the settlement is in the best interests of the State of California.
- (5) For any settlement approved by the board, itself, the Attorney General's conclusion as to whether the recommendation of settlement was reasonable from an overall perspective.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secret, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure that, if disclosed, would adversely affect the taxpayer or the national defense.

- (d) The members of the State Board of Equalization shall not participate in the settlement of tax matters pursuant to this section, except as provided in subdivision (e).
- (e) (1) Any recommendation for settlement shall be approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation to the board. Any recommendation for settlement that is not either approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation shall be deemed approved. Upon approval of a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be referred back to the executive director or chief counsel in accordance with the decision of the board.
- (2) Disapproval of a recommendation for settlement shall be made only by a majority vote of the board. Where the board

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disapproves a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be remanded to board staff for further negotiation, and may be resubmitted to the board, in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as the initial submission, at the discretion of the executive director or chief counsel.

- (f) All settlements entered into pursuant to this section shall be final and nonappealable, except upon a showing of fraud or misrepresentation with respect to a material fact.
- (g) Any proceedings undertaken by the board itself pursuant to a settlement as described in this section shall be conducted in a closed session or sessions. Except as provided in subdivision (c), any settlement considered or entered into pursuant to this section shall constitute confidential tax information for purposes of Section 30455.
- (h) This section shall apply only to civil tax matters in dispute on or after the effective date of the act adding this subdivision.
- (i) The Legislature finds that it is essential for fiscal purposes that the settlement program authorized by this section be expeditiously implemented. Accordingly, Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code shall not apply to any determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the board in implementing and administering the settlement program authorized by this section.

SEC. 13.

- SEC. 10. Section 30459.15 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 30459.15. (a) (1) Beginning on January 1, 2007, the executive director and chief counsel of the board, or their delegates, may compromise any final tax liability where the reduction of tax is seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) or less.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the board, upon recommendation by its executive director and chief counsel, jointly, may compromise a final tax liability involving a reduction in tax in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500). Any recommendation for approval of an offer in compromise that is not either approved or disapproved within 45 days of the submission of the recommendation shall be deemed approved.

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(3) The board, itself, may by resolution delegate to the executive director and the chief counsel, jointly, the authority to compromise a final tax liability in which the reduction of tax is in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500), but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

- (b) For purposes of this section, "a final tax liability" means any final tax liability arising under Part 13 (commencing with Section 30001), or related interest, additions to tax, penalties, or other amounts assessed under this part.
- (c) Offers in compromise shall be considered only for liabilities that were generated by the following:
- (1) A business that has been discontinued or transferred, where the taxpayer making the offer no longer has a controlling interest or association with the transferred business or has a controlling interest or association with a similar type of business as the transferred or discontinued business.
- (2) A taxpayer that files with the board a statement, under penalty of perjury, that they will no longer purchase untaxed eigarettes or tobacco products from out-of-state vendors for their own use or consumption.
 - (2) A taxpayer that has purchased untaxed.
- (d) Offers in compromise shall not be considered under the following conditions:
- (1) The taxpayer has been convicted of <u>fraud</u> felony tax evasion under this part during the liability period.
- (2) The taxpayer has filed a statement under paragraph—(2) of subdivision (e) (3) of subdivision (e) and continues to purchase untaxed cigarettes or tobacco products from out-of-state vendors for their own use or consumption.
- (e) For amounts to be compromised under this section, the following conditions shall exist:
 - (1) The taxpayer shall establish that:
- (A) The amount offered in payment is the most that can be expected to be paid or collected from the taxpayer's present assets or income.
- (B) The taxpayer does not have reasonable prospects of acquiring increased income or assets that would enable the taxpayer to satisfy a greater amount of the liability than the amount offered, within a reasonable period of time.

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(2) The board shall have determined that acceptance of the compromise is in the best interest of the state.

- (3) For liabilities generated in the manner described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (c), the taxpayer shall file with the board a statement, under penalty of perjury, that he or she will no longer purchase untaxed cigarettes or tobacco products from out-of-state vendors for his or her own use or consumption.
- (f) A determination by the board that it would not be in the best interest of the state to accept an offer in compromise in satisfaction of a final tax liability shall not be subject to administrative appeal or judicial review.
- (g) (1) Offers for liabilities with a fraud or evasion penalty shall require a minimum offer of the unpaid tax and fraud or evasion penalty.
- (2) The minimum offer may be waived if it can be shown that the taxpayer making the offer was not the person responsible for perpetrating the fraud or evasion, including, but not limited to, evasion. This authorization to waive only applies to partnership accounts where the intent to commit fraud or evasion can be clearly attributed to a partner of the taxpayer.
- (h) When an offer in compromise is either accepted or rejected, or the terms and conditions of a compromise agreement are fulfilled, the board shall notify the taxpayer in writing. In the event an offer is rejected, the amount posted will either be applied to the liability or refunded, at the discretion of the taxpayer.
- (i) When more than one taxpayer is liable for the debt, such as with spouses or partnerships or other business combinations, including, but not limited to, taxpayers who are liable through dual determination or successor's liability, the acceptance of an offer in compromise from one liable taxpayer shall—not relieve the other taxpayers from paying the entire liability. However, the amount of the liability shall be reduced by the amount of the reduce the amount of the liability of the other taxpayers by the amount of the accepted offer.
- (j) Whenever a compromise of tax or penalties or total tax and penalties in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved, there shall be placed on file for at least one year in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to

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1 that compromise. The public record shall include all of the 2 following information:

- (1) The name of the taxpayer.
- 4 (2) The amount of unpaid tax and related penalties, additions to tax, interest, or other amounts involved.
 - (3) The amount offered.

(4) A summary of the reason why the compromise is in the best interest of the state.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secrets, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure, that if disclosed, would adversely affect the taxpayer or violate the confidentiality provisions of Section 30455. No list shall be prepared and no releases distributed by the board in connection with these statements.

- (k) Any compromise made under this section may be rescinded, all compromised liabilities may be reestablished, without regard to any statute of limitations that otherwise may be applicable, and no portion of the amount offered in compromise refunded, if either of the following occurs:
- (1) The board determines that any person did any of the following acts regarding the making of the offer:
- (A) Concealed from the board any property belonging to the estate of any taxpayer or other person liable for the tax.
- (B) Received, withheld, destroyed, mutilated, or falsified any book, document, or record or made any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the taxpayer or other person liable for the tax.
- (2) The taxpayer fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions relative to the offer.
- (*l*) Any person who, in connection with any offer or compromise under this section, or offer of that compromise to enter into that agreement, willfully does either of the following shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisoned not more than three years, or both, together with the costs of investigation and prosecution:
- 38 (1) Conceals from any officer or employee of this state any 39 property belonging to the estate of a taxpayer or other person 40 liable in respect of the tax.

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(2) Receives, withholds, destroys, mutilates, or falsifies any book, document, or record, or makes any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the taxpayer or other person liable in respect of the tax.

- (m) For purposes of this section, "person" means the taxpayer, any member of the taxpayer's family, any corporation, agent, fiduciary, or representative of, or any other individual or entity acting on behalf of, the taxpayer, or any other corporation or entity owned or controlled by the taxpayer, directly or indirectly, or that owns or controls the taxpayer, directly or indirectly.
- SEC. 14. Section 32260 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 32260. (a) Any person whose estimated tax liability under this part averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, as determined by the board pursuant to methods of ealculation prescribed by the board, shall remit amounts due by an electronic funds transfer under procedures prescribed by the board.
- (b) Any person whose estimated tax liability under this part averages less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per month may elect to remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer with the approval of the board.
- (c) Any person remitting amounts due pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) shall perform electronic funds transfer in compliance with the due dates set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 32251). Payment is deemed complete on the date the electronic funds transfer is initiated if settlement to the state's demand account occurs on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated. If settlement to the state's demand account does not occur on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated, payment is deemed to occur on the date settlement occurs.
- (d) Any person remitting taxes by electronic funds transfer shall, on or before the due date of the remittance, file a return for the preceding reporting period in the form and manner prescribed by the board. Any person who fails to timely file the required return shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the amount of taxes, with respect to the period for which the return is required.
- (e) Any person required to remit taxes pursuant to this article who remits those taxes by means other than appropriate

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electronic funds transfer shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the
 taxes incorrectly remitted.
 (f) Any person who fails to pay any tax to the state or any

- (f) Any person who fails to pay any tax to the state or any amount of tax required to be collected and paid to the state, except amounts of determinations made by the board under Article 2 (commencing with Section 32271) or Article 3 (commencing with Section 32291), within the time required shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the tax or amount of tax, in addition to the tax or amount of tax, plus interest at the modified adjusted rate per month, or fraction thereof, established pursuant to Section 6591.5, from the date on which the tax became due and payable to the state until the date of payment.
- (g) In determining whether a person's estimated tax liability averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, the board may consider tax returns filed pursuant to this part and any other information in the board's possession.
- (h) The penalties imposed by subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) shall be limited to a maximum of 10 percent of the taxes due for any one return. Any person remitting taxes by electronic funds transfer shall be subject to the penalties under this section and not Section 32252.
- (i) The board shall promulgate regulations pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code for purposes of implementing this section.

SEC. 15.

- SEC. 11. Section 32402.2 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 32402.2. Notwithstanding Section 32402, a refund of an overpayment of any tax, penalty, or interest collected by the board by means of levy, through the use of liens, or by other enforcement procedures, shall be approved if a claim for a refund is filed within three years of the date of an overpayment.

34 SEC. 16.

- SEC. 12. Section 32471 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 37 32471. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the State 38 Board of Equalization, its staff, and the Attorney General pursue 39 settlements as authorized under this section with respect to civil 40 tax matters in dispute that are the subject of protests, appeals, or

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refund claims, consistent with a reasonable evaluation of the costs and risks associated with litigation of these matters.

- (b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) and subject to paragraph (2), the executive director or chief counsel, if authorized by the executive director, of the board may recommend to the State Board of Equalization, itself, a settlement of any civil tax matter in dispute.
- (2) No recommendation of settlement shall be submitted to the board, itself, unless and until that recommendation has been submitted by the executive director or chief counsel to the Attorney General. Within 30 days of receiving that recommendation, the Attorney General shall review the recommendation and advise, in writing, the executive director or chief counsel of the board of his or her conclusions as to whether the recommendation is reasonable from an overall perspective. The executive director or chief counsel shall, with each recommendation of settlement submitted to the board, itself, also submit the Attorney General's written conclusions obtained pursuant to this paragraph.
- (3) A settlement of any civil tax matter in dispute involving a reduction of tax or penalties in settlement, the total of which reduction of tax and penalties in settlement does not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), may be approved by the executive director and chief counsel, jointly. The executive director shall notify the board, itself, of any settlement approved pursuant to this paragraph.
- (c) Whenever a reduction of tax, or penalties, or total tax and penalties in settlement in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved pursuant to this section, there shall be placed on file, for at least one year, in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that settlement. The public record shall include all of the following information:
- 33 (1) The name or names of the taxpayers who are parties to the settlement.
 - (2) The total amount in dispute.
 - (3) The amount agreed to pursuant to the settlement.
- 37 (4) A summary of the reasons why the settlement is in the best 38 interests of the State of California.

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(5) For any settlement approved by the board, itself, the Attorney General's conclusion as to whether the recommendation of settlement was reasonable from an overall perspective.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secret, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure that, if disclosed, would adversely affect the taxpayer or the national defense.

- (d) The members of the State Board of Equalization shall not participate in the settlement of tax matters pursuant to this section, except as provided in subdivision (e).
- (e) (1) Any recommendation for settlement shall be approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation to the board. Any recommendation for settlement that is not either approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation shall be deemed approved. Upon approval of a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be referred back to the executive director or chief counsel in accordance with the decision of the board.
- (2) Disapproval of a recommendation for settlement shall be made only by a majority vote of the board. Where the board disapproves a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be remanded to board staff for further negotiation, and may be resubmitted to the board, in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as the initial submission, at the discretion of the executive director or chief counsel.
- (f) All settlements entered into pursuant to this section shall be final and nonappealable, except upon a showing of fraud or misrepresentation with respect to a material fact.
- (g) Any proceedings undertaken by the board itself pursuant to a settlement as described in this section shall be conducted in a closed session or sessions. Except as provided in subdivision (c), any settlement considered or entered into pursuant to this section shall constitute confidential tax information for purposes of Section 32455.
- (h) This section shall apply only to civil tax matters in dispute on or after the effective date of the act adding this subdivision.
- (i) The Legislature finds that it is essential for fiscal purposes that the settlement program authorized by this section be expeditiously implemented. Accordingly, Chapter 3.5

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1 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code shall not apply to any determination, 3 rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the board in 4 implementing and administering the settlement program 5 authorized by this section.

SEC. 17.

- SEC. 13. Section 32471.5 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 32471.5. (a) (1) Beginning on January 1, 2007, the executive director and chief counsel of the board, or their delegates, may compromise any final tax liability where the reduction of tax is seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) or less.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the board, upon recommendation by its executive director and chief counsel, jointly, may compromise a final tax liability involving a reduction in tax in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500). Any recommendation for approval of an offer in compromise that is not either approved or disapproved within 45 days of the submission of the recommendation shall be deemed approved.
- (3) The board, itself, may by resolution delegate to the executive director and the chief counsel, jointly, the authority to compromise a final tax liability in which the reduction of tax is in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500), but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (b) For purposes of this section, "a final tax liability" means any final tax liability arising under Part 14 (commencing with Section 32001), or related interest, additions to tax, penalties, or other amounts assessed under this part.
- (c) Offers in compromise shall be considered only for liabilities that were generated by a business that has been discontinued or transferred, where the taxpayer making the offer no longer has a controlling interest or association with the transferred business or has a controlling interest or association with a similar type of business as the transferred or discontinued business.
- (d) Offers in compromise shall not be considered where the taxpayer has been convicted of fraud felony tax evasion under this part during the liability period.

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1 (e) For amounts to be compromised under this section, the 2 following conditions shall exist:

- (1) The taxpayer shall establish that:
- (A) The amount offered in payment is the most that can be expected to be paid or collected from the taxpayer's present assets or income.
- (B) The taxpayer does not have reasonable prospects of acquiring increased income or assets that would enable the taxpayer to satisfy a greater amount of the liability than the amount offered, within a reasonable period of time.
- (2) The board shall have determined that acceptance of the compromise is in the best interest of the state.
- (f) A determination by the board that it would not be in the best interest of the state to accept an offer in compromise in satisfaction of a final tax liability shall not be subject to administrative appeal or judicial review.
- (g) (1) Offers for liabilities with a fraud or evasion penalty shall require a minimum offer of the unpaid tax and fraud or evasion penalty.
- (2) The minimum offer may be waived if it can be shown that the taxpayer making the offer was not the person responsible for perpetrating the fraud or evasion, including, but not limited to, evasion. This authorization to waive only applies to partnership accounts where the intent to commit fraud or evasion can be clearly attributed to a partner of the taxpayer.
- (h) When an offer in compromise is either accepted or rejected, or the terms and conditions of a compromise agreement are fulfilled, the board shall notify the taxpayer in writing. In the event an offer is rejected, the amount posted will either be applied to the liability or refunded, at the discretion of the taxpayer.
- (i) When more than one taxpayer is liable for the debt, such as with spouses or partnerships or other business combinations, including, but not limited to, taxpayers who are liable through dual determination or successor's liability, the acceptance of an offer in compromise from one liable taxpayer shall—not relieve the other taxpayers from paying the entire liability. However, the amount of the liability shall be reduced by the amount of the reduce the amount of the liability of the other taxpayers by the amount of the accepted offer.

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(j) Whenever a compromise of tax or penalties or total tax and penalties in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved, there shall be placed on file for at least one year in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that compromise. The public record shall include all of the following information:

- (1) The name of the taxpayer.
- (2) The amount of unpaid tax and related penalties, additions to tax, interest, or other amounts involved.
 - (3) The amount offered.

(4) A summary of the reason why the compromise is in the best interest of the state.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secrets, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure, that if disclosed, would adversely affect the taxpayer or violate the confidentiality provisions of Section 32455. No list shall be prepared and no releases distributed by the board in connection with these statements.

- (k) Any compromise made under this section may be rescinded, all compromised liabilities may be reestablished, without regard to any statute of limitations that otherwise may be applicable, and no portion of the amount offered in compromise refunded, if either of the following occurs:
- (1) The board determines that any person did any of the following acts regarding the making of the offer:
- (A) Concealed from the board any property belonging to the estate of any taxpayer or other person liable for the tax.
- (B) Received, withheld, destroyed, mutilated, or falsified any book, document, or record or made any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the taxpayer or other person liable for the tax.
- (2) The taxpayer fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions relative to the offer.
- (*l*) Any person who, in connection with any offer or compromise under this section, or offer of that compromise to enter into that agreement, willfully does either of the following shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisoned not

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1 more than three years, or both, together with the costs of 2 investigation and prosecution:

- (1) Conceals from any officer or employee of this state any property belonging to the estate of a taxpayer or other person liable in respect of the tax.
- (2) Receives, withholds, destroys, mutilates, or falsifies any book, document, or record, or makes any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the taxpayer or other person liable in respect of the tax.
- (m) For purposes of this section, "person" means the taxpayer, any member of the taxpayer's family, any corporation, agent, fiduciary, or representative of, or any other individual or entity acting on behalf of, the taxpayer, or any other corporation or entity owned or controlled by the taxpayer, directly or indirectly, or that owns or controls the taxpayer, directly or indirectly.

SEC. 18.

- SEC. 14. Section 38800 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 38800. (a) (1) Beginning on January 1, 2007, the executive director and chief counsel of the board, or their delegates, may compromise any final tax liability where the reduction of tax is seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) or less.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the board, upon recommendation by its executive director and chief counsel, jointly, may compromise a final tax liability involving a reduction in tax in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500). Any recommendation for approval of an offer in compromise that is not either approved or disapproved within 45 days of the submission of the recommendation shall be deemed approved.
- (3) The board, itself, may by resolution delegate to the executive director and the chief counsel, jointly, the authority to compromise a final tax liability in which the reduction of tax is in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500), but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (b) For purposes of this section, "a final tax liability" means any final tax liability arising under Part 18.5 (commencing with Section 38101), or related interest, additions to tax, penalties, or other amounts assessed under this part.

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(c) Offers in compromise shall be considered only for liabilities that were generated from persons who no longer harvest timber, or property owners that no longer harvest their property, except where the taxpayer making the offer has their primary residence located on the property that generated the timber tax liability.

- (d) Offers in compromise shall not be considered where the taxpayer has been convicted of fraud felony tax evasion under this part during the liability period.
- (e) For amounts to be compromised under this section, the following conditions shall exist:
 - (1) The taxpayer shall establish that:

- (A) The amount offered in payment is the most that can be expected to be paid or collected from the taxpayer's present assets or income.
- (B) The taxpayer does not have reasonable prospects of acquiring increased income or assets that would enable the taxpayer to satisfy a greater amount of the liability than the amount offered, within a reasonable period of time.
- (2) The board shall have determined that acceptance of the compromise is in the best interest of the state.
- (f) A determination by the board that it would not be in the best interest of the state to accept an offer in compromise in satisfaction of a final tax liability shall not be subject to administrative appeal or judicial review.
- (g) (1) Offers for liabilities with a fraud or evasion penalty shall require a minimum offer of the unpaid tax and fraud or evasion penalty.
- (2) The minimum offer may be waived if it can be shown that the taxpayer making the offer was not the person responsible for perpetrating the fraud or evasion, including, but not limited to, evasion. This authorization to waive only applies to partnership accounts where the intent to commit fraud or evasion can be clearly attributed to a partner of the taxpayer.
- (h) When an offer in compromise is either accepted or rejected, or the terms and conditions of a compromise agreement are fulfilled, the board shall notify the taxpayer in writing. In the event an offer is rejected, the amount posted will either be applied to the liability or refunded, at the discretion of the taxpayer.

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(i) When more than one taxpayer is liable for the debt, such as with spouses or partnerships or other business combinations, including, but not limited to, taxpayers who are liable through dual determination or successor's liability, the acceptance of an offer in compromise from one liable taxpayer shall—not relieve the other taxpayers from paying the entire liability. However, the amount of the liability shall be reduced by the amount of the reduce the amount of the liability of the other taxpayers by the amount of the accepted offer.

- (j) Whenever a compromise of tax or penalties or total tax and penalties in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved, there shall be placed on file for at least one year in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that compromise. The public record shall include all of the following information:
 - (1) The name of the taxpayer.
- (2) The amount of unpaid tax and related penalties, additions to tax, interest, or other amounts involved.
 - (3) The amount offered.
- (4) A summary of the reason why the compromise is in the best interest of the state.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secrets, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure, that if disclosed, would adversely affect the taxpayer or violate the confidentiality provisions of Section 38705. No list shall be prepared and no releases distributed by the board in connection with these statements.

- (k) Any compromise made under this section may be rescinded, all compromised liabilities may be reestablished, without regard to any statute of limitations that otherwise may be applicable, and no portion of the amount offered in compromise refunded, if either of the following occurs:
- (1) The board determines that any person did any of the following acts regarding the making of the offer:
- 36 (A) Concealed from the board any property belonging to the state of any taxpayer or other person liable for the tax.
- 38 (B) Received, withheld, destroyed, mutilated, or falsified any book, document, or record or made any false statement, relating

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to the estate or financial condition of the taxpayer or other person liable for the tax.

- (2) The taxpayer fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions relative to the offer.
- (*l*) Any person who, in connection with any offer or compromise under this section, or offer of that compromise to enter into that agreement, willfully does either of the following shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisoned not more than three years, or both, together with the costs of investigation and prosecution:
- (1) Conceals from any officer or employee of this state any property belonging to the estate of a taxpayer or other person liable in respect of the tax.
- (2) Receives, withholds, destroys, mutilates, or falsifies any book, document, or record, or makes any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the taxpayer or other person liable in respect of the tax.
- (m) For purposes of this section, "person" means the taxpayer, any member of the taxpayer's family, any corporation, agent, fiduciary, or representative of, or any other individual or entity acting on behalf of, the taxpayer, or any other corporation or entity owned or controlled by the taxpayer, directly or indirectly, or that owns or controls the taxpayer, directly or indirectly.
- SEC. 19. Section 40067 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 40067. (a) Any person whose estimated surcharge liability under this part averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, as determined by the board pursuant to methods of calculation prescribed by the board, shall remit amounts due by an electronic funds transfer under procedures prescribed by the board.
- (b) Any person whose estimated surcharge liability under this part averages less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per month may elect to remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer with the approval of the board.
- (e) Any person remitting amounts due pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) shall perform electronic funds transfer in compliance with the due dates set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 40051) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 40061).

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Payment is deemed complete on the date the electronic funds transfer is initiated if settlement to the state's demand account occurs on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated. If settlement to the state's demand account does not occur on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated, payment is deemed to occur on the date settlement occurs.

- (d) Any person remitting surcharges by electronic funds transfer shall, on or before the due date of the remittance, file a return for the preceding reporting period in the form and manner prescribed by the board. Any person who fails to timely file the required return shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the amount of the surcharge with respect to the period for which the return is required.
- (e) Any person required to remit surcharges pursuant to this article who remits those surcharges by means other than appropriate electronic funds transfer shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the surcharges incorrectly remitted.
- (f) Any person who fails to pay any surcharge to the state or any amount of surcharge required to be collected and paid to the state, except amounts of determinations made by the board under Article 3 (commencing with Section 40071) or Article 4 (commencing with Section 40081), within the time required shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the surcharge or amount of surcharge, in addition to the surcharge or amount of surcharge, plus interest at the modified adjusted rate per month, or fraction thereof, established pursuant to Section 6591.5, from the date on which the surcharge or the amount of surcharge required to be collected became due and payable to the state until the date of payment.
- (g) In determining whether a person's estimated surcharge liability averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, the board may consider returns filed pursuant to this part and any other information in the board's possession.
- (h) The penalties imposed by subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) shall be limited to a maximum of 10 percent of the surcharge due for any one return. Any person remitting surcharges by electronic funds transfer shall be subject to the penalties under this section and not Section 40101.

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(i) The board shall promulgate regulations pursuant to Chapter
 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of
 Title 2 of the Government Code for purposes of implementing
 this section.

SEC. 20.

- SEC. 15. Section 40112.2 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 40112.2. Notwithstanding Section 40112, a refund of an overpayment of any surcharge, penalty, or interest collected by the board by means of levy, through the use of liens, or by other enforcement procedures, shall be approved if a claim for a refund is filed within three years of the date of an overpayment.

SEC. 21.

- SEC. 16. Section 40211 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 40211. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the State Board of Equalization, its staff, and the Attorney General pursue settlements as authorized under this section with respect to surcharge matters in dispute that are the subject of protests, appeals, or refund claims, consistent with a reasonable evaluation of the costs and risks associated with litigation of these matters.
- (b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) and subject to paragraph (2), the executive director or chief counsel, if authorized by the executive director, of the board may recommend to the State Board of Equalization, itself, a settlement of any surcharge matter in dispute.
- (2) No recommendation of settlement shall be submitted to the board, itself, unless and until that recommendation has been submitted by the executive director or chief counsel to the Attorney General. Within 30 days of receiving that recommendation, the Attorney General shall review the recommendation and advise, in writing, the executive director or chief counsel of the board of his or her conclusions as to whether the recommendation is reasonable from an overall perspective. The executive director or chief counsel shall, with each recommendation of settlement submitted to the board, itself, also submit the Attorney General's written conclusions obtained pursuant to this paragraph.
- 39 (3) A settlement of any civil surcharge matter in dispute 40 involving a reduction of surcharge or penalties in settlement, the

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total of which reduction of surcharge and penalties in settlement does not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), may be approved by the executive director and chief counsel, jointly. The executive director shall notify the board, itself, of any settlement approved pursuant to this paragraph.

- (c) Whenever a reduction of surcharge, or penalties, or total surcharge and penalties in settlement in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved pursuant to this section, there shall be placed on file, for at least one year, in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that settlement. The public record shall include all of the following information:
- (1) The name or names of the surcharge payers who are parties to the settlement.
 - (2) The total amount in dispute.
 - (3) The amount agreed to pursuant to the settlement.
- (4) A summary of the reasons why the settlement is in the best interests of the State of California.
- (5) For any settlement approved by the board, itself, the Attorney General's conclusion as to whether the recommendation of settlement was reasonable from an overall perspective.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secret, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure that, if disclosed, would adversely affect the surcharge payer or the national defense.

- (d) The members of the State Board of Equalization shall not participate in the settlement of surcharge matters pursuant to this section, except as provided in subdivision (e).
- (e) (1) Any recommendation for settlement shall be approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation to the board. Any recommendation for settlement that is not either approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation shall be deemed approved. Upon approval of a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be referred back to the executive director or chief counsel in accordance with the decision of the board.
- (2) Disapproval of a recommendation for settlement shall be made only by a majority vote of the board. Where the board

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disapproves a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be remanded to board staff for further negotiation, and may be resubmitted to the board, in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as the initial submission, at the discretion of the executive director or chief counsel.

- (f) All settlements entered into pursuant to this section shall be final and nonappealable, except upon a showing of fraud or misrepresentation with respect to a material fact.
- (g) Any proceedings undertaken by the board itself pursuant to a settlement as described in this section shall be conducted in a closed session or sessions.
- (h) This section shall apply only to surcharge matters in dispute on or after the effective date of the act adding this subdivision.
- (i) The Legislature finds that it is essential for fiscal purposes that the settlement program authorized by this section be expeditiously implemented. Accordingly, Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code shall not apply to any determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the board in implementing and administering the settlement program authorized by this section.

SEC. 22.

- SEC. 17. Section 40211.5 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 40211.5. (a) (1) Beginning on January 1, 2007, the executive director and chief counsel of the board, or their delegates, may compromise any final surcharge liability where the reduction of surcharges is seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) or less.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the board, upon recommendation by its executive director and chief counsel, jointly, may compromise a final surcharge liability involving a reduction in surcharges in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500). Any recommendation for approval of an offer in compromise that is not either approved or disapproved within 45 days of the submission of the recommendation shall be deemed approved.
- (3) The board, itself, may by resolution delegate to the executive director and the chief counsel, jointly, the authority to

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compromise a final surcharge liability in which the reduction of surcharges is in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500), but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

- (b) For purposes of this section, "a final surcharge liability" means any final surcharge liability arising under Part 19 (commencing with Section 40001), or related interest, additions to surcharges, penalties, or other amounts assessed under this part.
- (c) Offers in compromise shall be considered only for liabilities that were generated from a business that has been discontinued or transferred, where the surcharge payer making the offer no longer has a controlling interest or association with the transferred business or has a controlling interest or association with a similar type of business as the transferred or discontinued business.
- (d) Offers in compromise shall not be considered where the surcharge payer has been convicted of—fraud felony tax evasion under this part during the liability period.
- (e) For amounts to be compromised under this section, the following conditions shall exist:
 - (1) The surcharge payer shall establish that:
- (A) The amount offered in payment is the most that can be expected to be paid or collected from the surcharge payer's present assets or income.
- (B) The surcharge payer does not have reasonable prospects of acquiring increased income or assets that would enable the surcharge payer to satisfy a greater amount of the liability than the amount offered, within a reasonable period of time.
- (2) The board shall have determined that acceptance of the compromise is in the best interest of the state.
- (f) A determination by the board that it would not be in the best interest of the state to accept an offer in compromise in satisfaction of a final surcharge liability shall not be subject to administrative appeal or judicial review.
- (g) (1) Offers for liabilities with a fraud or evasion penalty shall require a minimum offer of the unpaid surcharge and fraud or evasion penalty.
- (2) The minimum offer may be waived if it can be shown that the surcharge payer making the offer was not the person responsible for perpetrating the fraud or evasion, including, but

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not limited to, partnership accounts where the intent to commit responsible for perpetrating the fraud or evasion. This authorization to waive only applies to partnership accounts where the intent to commit fraud or evasion can be clearly attributed to a partner of the surcharge payer.

- (h) When an offer in compromise is either accepted or rejected, or the terms and conditions of a compromise agreement are fulfilled, the board shall notify the surcharge payer in writing. In the event an offer is rejected, the amount posted will either be applied to the liability or refunded, at the discretion of the surcharge payer.
- (i) When more than one surcharge payer is liable for the debt, such as with spouses or partnerships or other business combinations, including, but not limited to, surcharge payers who are liable through dual determination or successor's liability, the acceptance of an offer in compromise from one liable surcharge payer shall not relieve the other surcharge payers from paying the entire liability. However, the amount of the liability shall be reduced by the amount of the accepted offer. payer shall reduce the amount of the liability of the other surcharge payers by the amount of the accepted offer.
- (j) Whenever a compromise of surcharges or penalties or total surcharges and penalties in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved, there shall be placed on file for at least one year in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that compromise. The public record shall include all of the following information:
 - (1) The name of the surcharge payer.
- (2) The amount of unpaid surcharges and related penalties, additions to surcharges, interest, or other amounts involved.
 - (3) The amount offered.
- (4) A summary of the reason why the compromise is in the best interest of the state.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secrets, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure, that if disclosed, would adversely affect the surcharge payer or violate the confidentiality provisions of Section 40175. No list shall be prepared and no releases distributed by the board in connection

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(k) Any compromise made under this section may be rescinded, all compromised liabilities may be reestablished, without regard to any statute of limitations that otherwise may be applicable, and no portion of the amount offered in compromise refunded, if either of the following occurs:

- (1) The board determines that any person did any of the following acts regarding the making of the offer:
- (A) Concealed from the board any property belonging to the estate of any surcharge payer or other person liable for the surcharge.
- (B) Received, withheld, destroyed, mutilated, or falsified any book, document, or record or made any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the surcharge payer or other person liable for the surcharge.
- (2) The surcharge payer fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions relative to the offer.
- (*l*) Any person who, in connection with any offer or compromise under this section, or offer of that compromise to enter into that agreement, willfully does either of the following shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisoned not more than three years, or both, together with the costs of investigation and prosecution:
- (1) Conceals from any officer or employee of this state any property belonging to the estate of a surcharge payer or other person liable in respect of the surcharge.
- (2) Receives, withholds, destroys, mutilates, or falsifies any book, document, or record, or makes any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the surcharge payer or other person liable in respect of the surcharge.
- (m) For purposes of this section, "person" means the taxpayer, any member of the surcharge payer's family, any corporation, agent, fiduciary, or representative of, or any other individual or entity acting on behalf of, the surcharge payer, or any other corporation or entity owned or controlled by the surcharge payer, directly or indirectly, or that owns or controls the surcharge payer, directly or indirectly.
- SEC. 23. Section 41060 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

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41060. (a) Any person whose estimated surcharge liability under this part averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, as determined by the board pursuant to methods of calculation prescribed by the board, shall remit amounts due by an electronic funds transfer under procedures prescribed by the board.

- (b) Any person whose estimated surcharge liability under this part averages less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per month may elect to remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer with the approval of the board.
- (c) Any person remitting amounts due pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) shall perform electronic funds transfer in compliance with the due dates set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 41050). Payment is deemed complete on the date the electronic funds transfer is initiated if settlement to the state's demand account occurs on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated. If settlement to the state's demand account does not occur on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated, payment is deemed to occur on the date settlement occurs.
- (d) Any person remitting surcharges by electronic funds transfer shall, on or before the due date of the remittance, file a return for the preceding reporting period in the form and manner prescribed by the board. Any person who fails to timely file the required return shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the amount of the surcharges with respect to the period for which the return is required.
- (e) Any person required to remit surcharges pursuant to this article who remits those surcharges by means other than appropriate electronic funds transfer shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the surcharges incorrectly remitted.
- (f) Any person who fails to pay any surcharge to the state or any amount of surcharge required to be collected and paid to the state, except amounts of determinations made by the board under Article 3 (commencing with Section 41070) or Article 4 (commencing with Section 41080), within the time required shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the surcharge or amount of surcharge, in addition to the surcharge or amount of surcharge, plus interest at the modified adjusted rate per month, or fraction thereof, established pursuant to Section 6591.5, from the date on

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which the surcharge or the amount of surcharge required to be collected became due and payable to the state until the date of payment.

- (g) In determining whether a person's estimated surcharge liability averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, the board may consider returns filed pursuant to this part and any other information in the board's possession.
- (h) The penalties imposed by subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) shall be limited to a maximum of 10 percent of the surcharges due for any one return. Any person remitting surcharges by electronic funds transfer shall be subject to the penalties under this section and not Section 41095.
- (i) The board shall promulgate regulations pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code for purposes of implementing this section.

SEC. 24.

- 18 SEC. 18. Section 41101.2 is added to the Revenue and 19 Taxation Code, to read:
 - 41101.2. Notwithstanding Section 41101, a refund of an overpayment of any surcharge, penalty, or interest collected by the board by means of levy, through the use of liens, or by other enforcement procedures, shall be approved if a claim for a refund is filed within three years of the date of an overpayment.

SEC. 25.

- SEC. 19. Section 41171 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 41171. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the State Board of Equalization, its staff, and the Attorney General pursue settlements as authorized under this section with respect to surcharge matters in dispute that are the subject of protests, appeals, or refund claims, consistent with a reasonable evaluation of the costs and risks associated with litigation of these matters.
- (b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) and subject to paragraph (2), the executive director or chief counsel, if authorized by the executive director, of the board may recommend to the State Board of Equalization, itself, a settlement of any surcharge matter in dispute.
- 39 (2) No recommendation of settlement shall be submitted to the 40 board, itself, unless and until that recommendation has been

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submitted by the executive director or chief counsel to the 1 2 General. Within 30 days of receiving 3 recommendation, the Attorney General shall review the 4 recommendation and advise, in writing, the executive director or 5 chief counsel of the board of his or her conclusions as to whether 6 the recommendation is reasonable from an overall perspective. 7 The executive director or chief counsel shall, with each 8 recommendation of settlement submitted to the board, itself, also submit the Attorney General's written conclusions obtained 10 pursuant to this paragraph.

- (3) A settlement of any civil surcharge matter in dispute involving a reduction of surcharge or penalties in settlement, the total of which reduction of surcharge and penalties in settlement does not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), may be approved by the executive director and chief counsel, jointly. The executive director shall notify the board, itself, of any settlement approved pursuant to this paragraph.
- (c) Whenever a reduction of surcharge, or penalties, or total surcharge and penalties in settlement in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved pursuant to this section, there shall be placed on file, for at least one year, in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that settlement. The public record shall include all of the following information:
- (1) The name or names of the surcharge payers who are parties to the settlement.
 - (2) The total amount in dispute.

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- (3) The amount agreed to pursuant to the settlement.
- (4) A summary of the reasons why the settlement is in the best interests of the State of California.
- (5) For any settlement approved by the board, itself, the Attorney General's conclusion as to whether the recommendation of settlement was reasonable from an overall perspective.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secret, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure that, if disclosed, would adversely affect the surcharge payer or the national defense. AB 3076 — 40 —

(d) The members of the State Board of Equalization shall not participate in the settlement of surcharge matters pursuant to this section, except as provided in subdivision (e).

- (e) (1) Any recommendation for settlement shall be approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation to the board. Any recommendation for settlement that is not either approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation shall be deemed approved. Upon approval of a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be referred back to the executive director or chief counsel in accordance with the decision of the board.
- (2) Disapproval of a recommendation for settlement shall be made only by a majority vote of the board. Where the board disapproves a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be remanded to board staff for further negotiation, and may be resubmitted to the board, in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as the initial submission, at the discretion of the executive director or chief counsel.
- (f) All settlements entered into pursuant to this section shall be final and nonappealable, except upon a showing of fraud or misrepresentation with respect to a material fact.
- (g) Any proceedings undertaken by the board itself pursuant to a settlement as described in this section shall be conducted in a closed session or sessions.
- (h) This section shall apply only to surcharge matters in dispute on or after the effective date of the act adding this subdivision.
- (i) The Legislature finds that it is essential for fiscal purposes that the settlement program authorized by this section be expeditiously implemented. Accordingly, Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code shall not apply to any determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the board in implementing and administering the settlement program authorized by this section.
- 37 SEC. 26.
- 38 SEC. 20. Section 41171.5 is added to the Revenue and 39 Taxation Code, to read:

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41171.5. (a) (1) Beginning on January 1, 2007, the executive director and chief counsel of the board, or their delegates, may compromise any final surcharge liability where the reduction of surcharges is seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) or less.

- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the board, upon recommendation by its executive director and chief counsel, jointly, may compromise a final surcharge liability involving a reduction in surcharges in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500). Any recommendation for approval of an offer in compromise that is not either approved or disapproved within 45 days of the submission of the recommendation shall be deemed approved.
- (3) The board, itself, may by resolution delegate to the executive director and the chief counsel, jointly, the authority to compromise a final surcharge liability in which the reduction of surcharges is in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500), but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (b) For purposes of this section, "a final surcharge liability" means any final surcharge liability arising under Part 20 (commencing with Section 41001), or related interest, additions to surcharges, penalties, or other amounts assessed under this part.
- (c) Offers in compromise shall be considered only for liabilities that were generated from a business that has been discontinued or transferred, where the surcharge payer making the offer no longer has a controlling interest or association with the transferred business or has a controlling interest or association with a similar type of business as the transferred or discontinued business.
- (d) Offers in compromise shall not be considered where the surcharge payer has been convicted of—fraud felony tax evasion under this part during the liability period.
- (e) For amounts to be compromised under this section, the following conditions shall exist:
 - (1) The surcharge payer shall establish that:
- (A) The amount offered in payment is the most that can be expected to be paid or collected from the surcharge payer's present assets or income.

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(B) The surcharge payer does not have reasonable prospects of acquiring increased income or assets that would enable the surcharge payer to satisfy a greater amount of the liability than the amount offered, within a reasonable period of time.

- (2) The board shall have determined that acceptance of the compromise is in the best interest of the state.
- (f) A determination by the board that it would not be in the best interest of the state to accept an offer in compromise in satisfaction of a final surcharge liability shall not be subject to administrative appeal or judicial review.
- (g) (1) Offers for liabilities with a fraud or evasion penalty shall require a minimum offer of the unpaid surcharge and fraud or evasion penalty.
- (2) The minimum offer may be waived if it can be shown that the surcharge payer making the offer was not the person responsible for perpetrating the fraud or evasion, including, but not limited to, partnership accounts where the intent to commit responsible for perpetrating the fraud or evasion. This authorization to waive only applies to partnership accounts where the intent to commit fraud or evasion can be clearly attributed to a partner of the surcharge payer.
- (h) When an offer in compromise is either accepted or rejected, or the terms and conditions of a compromise agreement are fulfilled, the board shall notify the surcharge payer in writing. In the event an offer is rejected, the amount posted will either be applied to the liability or refunded, at the discretion of the surcharge payer.
- (i) When more than one surcharge payer is liable for the debt, such as with spouses or partnerships or other business combinations, including, but not limited to, surcharge payers who are liable through dual determination or successor's liability, the acceptance of an offer in compromise from one liable surcharge payer shall not relieve the other surcharge payers from paying the entire liability. However, the amount of the liability shall be reduced by the amount of the accepted offer. payer shall reduce the amount of the liability of the other surcharge payers by the amount of the accepted offer.
- (j) Whenever a compromise of surcharges or penalties or total surcharges and penalties in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved, there shall be placed on file for at least one year in

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the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that compromise. The public record shall include all of the following information:

- (1) The name of the surcharge payer.
- (2) The amount of unpaid surcharges and related penalties, additions to surcharges, interest, or other amounts involved.
 - (3) The amount offered.

(4) A summary of the reason why the compromise is in the best interest of the state.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secrets, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure, that if disclosed, would adversely affect the surcharge payer or violate the confidentiality provisions of Section 41131. No list shall be prepared and no releases distributed by the board in connection with these statements.

- (k) Any compromise made under this section may be rescinded, all compromised liabilities may be reestablished, without regard to any statute of limitations that otherwise may be applicable, and no portion of the amount offered in compromise refunded, if either of the following occurs:
- (1) The board determines that any person did any of the following acts regarding the making of the offer:
- (A) Concealed from the board any property belonging to the estate of any surcharge payer or other person liable for the surcharge.
- (B) Received, withheld, destroyed, mutilated, or falsified any book, document, or record or made any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the surcharge payer or other person liable for the surcharge.
- (2) The surcharge payer fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions relative to the offer.
- (*l*) Any person who, in connection with any offer or compromise under this section, or offer of that compromise to enter into that agreement, willfully does either of the following shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisoned not more than three years, or both, together with the costs of investigation and prosecution:

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(1) Conceals from any officer or employee of this state any property belonging to the estate of a surcharge payer or other person liable in respect of the surcharge.

- (2) Receives, withholds, destroys, mutilates, or falsifies any book, document, or record, or makes any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the surcharge payer or other person liable in respect of the surcharge.
- (m) For purposes of this section, "person" means the surcharge payer, any member of the surcharge payer's family, any corporation, agent, fiduciary, or representative of, or any other individual or entity acting on behalf of, the surcharge payer, or any other corporation or entity owned or controlled by the surcharge payer, directly or indirectly, or that owns or controls the surcharge payer, directly or indirectly.
- SEC. 27. Section 43170 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 43170. (a) Any person whose estimated tax liability under this part averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, as determined by the board pursuant to methods of calculation prescribed by the board, shall remit amounts due by an electronic funds transfer under procedures prescribed by the board.
- (b) Any person whose estimated tax liability under this part averages less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per month may elect to remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer with the approval of the board.
- (e) Any person remitting amounts due pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) shall perform electronic funds transfer in compliance with the due dates set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 43151). Payment is deemed complete on the date the electronic funds transfer is initiated if settlement to the state's demand account occurs on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated. If settlement to the state's demand account does not occur on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated, payment is deemed to occur on the date settlement occurs.
- (d) Any person remitting taxes by electronic funds transfer shall, on or before the due date of the remittance, file a return for the preceding reporting period in the form and manner prescribed by the board. Any person who fails to timely file the required

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return shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the amount of taxes, exclusive of prepayments, with respect to the period for which the return is required.

- (e) Any person required to remit taxes pursuant to this article who remits those taxes by means other than appropriate electronic funds transfer shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the taxes incorrectly remitted.
- (f) Any person who fails to pay any tax to the state or any amount of tax required to be collected and paid to the state, except amounts of determinations made by the board under Article 2 (commencing with Section 43201), within the time required shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the tax or amount of tax, in addition to the tax or amount of tax, plus interest at the modified adjusted rate per month, or fraction thereof, established pursuant to Section 6591.5, from the date on which the tax or amount of tax required to be collected became due and payable to the state until the date of payment.
- (g) In determining whether a person's estimated tax liability averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, the board may consider tax returns filed pursuant to this part and any other information in the board's possession.
- (h) The penalties imposed by subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) shall be limited to a maximum of 10 percent of the taxes due for any one return or prepayment. Any person remitting taxes by electronic funds transfer shall be subject to the penalties under this section and not Section 43155.
- (i) The board shall promulgate regulations pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code for purposes of implementing this section.
- 31 SEC. 28.

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- SEC. 21. Section 43452.2 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 43452.2. Notwithstanding Section 43452, a refund of an overpayment of any tax, penalty, or interest collected by the board by means of levy, through the use of liens, or by other enforcement procedures, shall be approved if a claim for a refund is filed within three years of the date of an overpayment.

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SEC. 29.

 SEC. 22. Section 43522 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

43522. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the State Board of Equalization, its staff, and the Attorney General pursue settlements as authorized under this section with respect to civil tax matters in dispute that are the subject of protests, appeals, or refund claims, consistent with a reasonable evaluation of the costs and risks associated with litigation of these matters.

- (b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) and subject to paragraph (2), the executive director or chief counsel, if authorized by the executive director, of the board may recommend to the State Board of Equalization, itself, a settlement of any civil tax matter in dispute which arises under Section 105190 or 105310 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (2) No recommendation of settlement shall be submitted to the board, itself, unless and until that recommendation has been submitted by the executive director or chief counsel to the Attorney General. Within 30 days of receiving that recommendation, the Attorney General shall review the recommendation and advise, in writing, the executive director or chief counsel of the board of his or her conclusions as to whether the recommendation is reasonable from an overall perspective. The executive director or chief counsel shall, with each recommendation of settlement submitted to the board, itself, also submit the Attorney General's written conclusions obtained pursuant to this paragraph.
- (3) A settlement of any civil tax matter in dispute involving a reduction of tax or penalties in settlement, the total of which reduction of tax and penalties in settlement does not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), may be approved by the executive director and chief counsel, jointly. The executive director shall notify the board, itself, of any settlement approved pursuant to this paragraph.
- (c) Whenever a reduction of tax, or penalties, or total tax and penalties in settlement in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved pursuant to this section, there shall be placed on file, for at least one year, in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that settlement. The public record shall include all of the following information:

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(1) The name or names of the taxpayers who are parties to the settlement.

(2) The total amount in dispute.

- (3) The amount agreed to pursuant to the settlement.
- (4) A summary of the reasons why the settlement is in the best interests of the State of California.
- (5) For any settlement approved by the board, itself, the Attorney General's conclusion as to whether the recommendation of settlement was reasonable from an overall perspective.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secret, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure that, if disclosed, would adversely affect the taxpayer or the national defense.

- (d) The members of the State Board of Equalization shall not participate in the settlement of tax matters pursuant to this section, except as provided in subdivision (e).
- (e) (1) Any recommendation for settlement shall be approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation to the board. Any recommendation for settlement that is not either approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation shall be deemed approved. Upon approval of a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be referred back to the executive director or chief counsel in accordance with the decision of the board.
- (2) Disapproval of a recommendation for settlement shall be made only by a majority vote of the board. Where the board disapproves a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be remanded to board staff for further negotiation, and may be resubmitted to the board, in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as the initial submission, at the discretion of the executive director or chief counsel.
- (f) All settlements entered into pursuant to this section shall be final and nonappealable, except upon a showing of fraud or misrepresentation with respect to a material fact.
- (g) Any proceedings undertaken by the board itself pursuant to a settlement as described in this section shall be conducted in a closed session or sessions. Except as provided in subdivision (c), any settlement considered or entered into pursuant to this section

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1 shall constitute confidential tax information for purposes of 2 Section 43651.

- (h) This section shall apply only to civil tax matters in dispute on or after the effective date of the act adding this subdivision.
- (i) The Legislature finds that it is essential for fiscal purposes that the settlement program authorized by this section be expeditiously implemented. Accordingly, Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code shall not apply to any determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the board in implementing and administering the settlement program authorized by this section.

SEC. 30.

- SEC. 23. Section 43522.5 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 43522.5. (a) (1) Beginning on January 1, 2007, the executive director and chief counsel of the board, or their delegates, may compromise any final tax liability where the reduction of tax is seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) or less.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the board, upon recommendation by its executive director and chief counsel, jointly, may compromise a final tax liability involving a reduction in tax in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500). Any recommendation for approval of an offer in compromise that is not either approved or disapproved within 45 days of the submission of the recommendation shall be deemed approved.
- (3) The board, itself, may by resolution delegate to the executive director and the chief counsel, jointly, the authority to compromise a final tax liability in which the reduction of tax is in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500), but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (b) For purposes of this section, "a final tax liability" means any final tax liability arising under Part 22 (commencing with Section 43001), or related interest, additions to tax, penalties, or other amounts assessed under this part.
- (c) Offers in compromise shall be considered only for liabilities that were generated from a business that has been discontinued or transferred, where the taxpayer making the offer no longer has a controlling interest or association with the

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transferred business or has a controlling interest or association with a similar type of business as the transferred or discontinued business.

- (d) Offers in compromise shall not be considered where the taxpayer has been convicted of—fraud felony tax evasion under this part during the liability period.
- (e) For amounts to be compromised under this section, the following conditions shall exist:
 - (1) The taxpayer shall establish that:

- (A) The amount offered in payment is the most that can be expected to be paid or collected from the taxpayer's present assets or income.
- (B) The taxpayer does not have reasonable prospects of acquiring increased income or assets that would enable the taxpayer to satisfy a greater amount of the liability than the amount offered, within a reasonable period of time.
- (2) The board shall have determined that acceptance of the compromise is in the best interest of the state.
- (f) A determination by the board that it would not be in the best interest of the state to accept an offer in compromise in satisfaction of a final tax liability shall not be subject to administrative appeal or judicial review.
- (g) (1) Offers for liabilities with a fraud or evasion penalty shall require a minimum offer of the unpaid tax and fraud or evasion penalty.
- (2) The minimum offer may be waived if it can be shown that the taxpayer making the offer was not the person responsible for perpetrating the fraud or evasion, including, but not limited to, evasion. This authorization to waive only applies to partnership accounts where the intent to commit fraud or evasion can be clearly attributed to a partner of the taxpayer.
- (h) When an offer in compromise is either accepted or rejected, or the terms and conditions of a compromise agreement are fulfilled, the board shall notify the taxpayer in writing. In the event an offer is rejected, the amount posted will either be applied to the liability or refunded, at the discretion of the taxpayer.
- (i) When more than one taxpayer is liable for the debt, such as with spouses or partnerships or other business combinations, including, but not limited to, taxpayers who are liable through

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dual determination or successor's liability, the acceptance of an offer in compromise from one liable taxpayer shall—not relieve the other taxpayers from paying the entire liability. However, the amount of the liability shall be reduced by the amount of the amount of the liability of the other taxpayers by the amount of the accepted offer.

- (j) Whenever a compromise of tax or penalties or total tax and penalties in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved, there shall be placed on file for at least one year in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that compromise. The public record shall include all of the following information:
 - (1) The name of the taxpayer.
- (2) The amount of unpaid tax and related penalties, additions to tax, interest, or other amounts involved.
 - (3) The amount offered.
- (4) A summary of the reason why the compromise is in the best interest of the state.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secrets, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure, that if disclosed, would adversely affect the taxpayer or violate the confidentiality provisions of Section 43651. No list shall be prepared and no releases distributed by the board in connection with these statements.

- (k) Any compromise made under this section may be rescinded, all compromised liabilities may be reestablished, without regard to any statute of limitations that otherwise may be applicable, and no portion of the amount offered in compromise refunded, if either of the following occurs:
- (1) The board determines that any person did any of the following acts regarding the making of the offer:
- (A) Concealed from the board any property belonging to the estate of any taxpayer or other person liable for the tax.
- (B) Received, withheld, destroyed, mutilated, or falsified any book, document, or record or made any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the taxpayer or other person liable for the tax.
- 39 (2) The taxpayer fails to comply with any of the terms and 40 conditions relative to the offer.

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(*l*) Any person who, in connection with any offer or compromise under this section, or offer of that compromise to enter into that agreement, willfully does either of the following shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisoned not more than three years, or both, together with the costs of investigation and prosecution:

- (1) Conceals from any officer or employee of this state any property belonging to the estate of a taxpayer or other person liable in respect of the tax.
- (2) Receives, withholds, destroys, mutilates, or falsifies any book, document, or record, or makes any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the taxpayer or other person liable in respect of the tax.
- (m) For purposes of this section, "person" means the taxpayer, any member of the taxpayer's family, any corporation, agent, fiduciary, or representative of, or any other individual or entity acting on behalf of, the taxpayer, or any other corporation or entity owned or controlled by the taxpayer, directly or indirectly, or that owns or controls the taxpayer, directly or indirectly.
- SEC. 31. Section 45160 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 45160. (a) Any person whose estimated fee liability under this part averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, as determined by the board pursuant to methods of calculation prescribed by the board, shall remit amounts due by an electronic funds transfer under procedures prescribed by the board.
- (b) Any person whose estimated fee liability under this part averages less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per month may elect to remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer with the approval of the board.
- (e) Any person remitting amounts due pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) shall perform electronic funds transfer in compliance with the due dates set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 45151). Payment is deemed complete on the date the electronic funds transfer is initiated if settlement to the state's demand account occurs on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated. If settlement to the state's demand account does not occur on or before the banking day

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1 following the date the transfer is initiated, payment is deemed to 2 occur on the date settlement occurs.

- (d) Any person remitting fees by electronic funds transfer shall, on or before the due date of the remittance, file a return for the preceding reporting period in the form and manner prescribed by the board. Any person who fails to timely file the required return shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the amount of fees with respect to the period for which the return is required.
- (e) Any person required to remit fees pursuant to this article who remits those fees by means other than appropriate electronic funds transfer shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the fees incorrectly remitted.
- (f) Any person who fails to pay any fee to the state or any amount of fee required to be collected and paid to the state, except amounts of determinations made by the board under Article 2 (commencing with Section 45201), within the time required shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the fee or amount of fee, in addition to the fee or amount of fee, plus interest at the modified adjusted rate per month, or fraction thereof, established pursuant to Section 6591.5, from the date on which the fee became due and payable to the state until the date of payment.
- (g) In determining whether a person's estimated fee liability averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, the board may consider returns filed pursuant to this part and any other information in the board's possession.
- (h) The penalties imposed by subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) shall be limited to a maximum of 10 percent of the fees due for any one return. Any person remitting fees by electronic funds transfer shall be subject to the penalties under this section and not Section 45153.
- (i) The board shall promulgate regulations pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code for purposes of implementing this section.
- SEC. 32.
- 36 SEC. 24. Section 45652.2 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 38 45652.2. Notwithstanding Section 45652, a refund of an overpayment of any fee, penalty, or interest collected by the 40 board by means of levy, through the use of liens, or by other

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enforcement procedures, shall be approved if a claim for a refund is filed within three years of the date of an overpayment.

SEC. 33.

- SEC. 25. Section 45867 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 45867. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the State Board of Equalization, its staff, and the Attorney General pursue settlements as authorized under this section with respect to fee matters in dispute that are the subject of protests, appeals, or refund claims, consistent with a reasonable evaluation of the costs and risks associated with litigation of these matters.
- (b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) and subject to paragraph (2), the executive director or chief counsel, if authorized by the executive director, of the board may recommend to the State Board of Equalization, itself, a settlement of any fee matter in dispute.
- (2) No recommendation of settlement shall be submitted to the board, itself, unless and until that recommendation has been submitted by the executive director or chief counsel to the Attorney General. Within 30 days of receiving that recommendation, the Attorney General shall review the recommendation and advise, in writing, the executive director or chief counsel of the board of his or her conclusions as to whether the recommendation is reasonable from an overall perspective. The executive director or chief counsel shall, with each recommendation of settlement submitted to the board, itself, also submit the Attorney General's written conclusions obtained pursuant to this paragraph.
- (3) A settlement of any civil fee matter in dispute involving a reduction of fee or penalties in settlement, the total of which reduction of fee and penalties in settlement does not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), may be approved by the executive director and chief counsel, jointly. The executive director shall notify the board, itself, of any settlement approved pursuant to this paragraph.
- (c) Whenever a reduction of fees, or penalties, or total fees and penalties in settlement in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved pursuant to this section, there shall be placed on file, for at least one year, in the office of the executive director of the

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board a public record with respect to that settlement. The public record shall include all of the following information:

- (1) The name or names of the feepayers who are parties to the settlement.
 - (2) The total amount in dispute.
 - (3) The amount agreed to pursuant to the settlement.
- (4) A summary of the reasons why the settlement is in the best interests of the State of California.
- (5) For any settlement approved by the board, itself, the Attorney General's conclusion as to whether the recommendation of settlement was reasonable from an overall perspective.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secret, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure that, if disclosed, would adversely affect the feepayer or the national defense.

- (d) The members of the State Board of Equalization shall not participate in the settlement of fee matters pursuant to this section, except as provided in subdivision (e).
- (e) (1) Any recommendation for settlement shall be approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation to the board. Any recommendation for settlement that is not either approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation shall be deemed approved. Upon approval of a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be referred back to the executive director or chief counsel in accordance with the decision of the board.
- (2) Disapproval of a recommendation for settlement shall be made only by a majority vote of the board. Where the board disapproves a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be remanded to board staff for further negotiation, and may be resubmitted to the board, in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as the initial submission, at the discretion of the executive director or chief counsel.
- (f) All settlements entered into pursuant to this section shall be final and nonappealable, except upon a showing of fraud or misrepresentation with respect to a material fact.
- (g) Any proceedings undertaken by the board itself pursuant to a settlement as described in this section shall be conducted in a closed session or sessions. Except as provided in subdivision (c),

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any settlement considered or entered into pursuant to this section shall constitute confidential information for purposes of Section 45982.

- (h) This section shall apply only to fee matters in dispute on or after the effective date of the act adding this subdivision.
- (i) The Legislature finds that it is essential for fiscal purposes that the settlement program authorized by this section be expeditiously implemented. Accordingly, Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code shall not apply to any determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the board in implementing and administering the settlement program authorized by this section.

SEC. 34.

- SEC. 26. Section 45867.5 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 45867.5. (a) (1) Beginning on January 1, 2007, the executive director and chief counsel of the board, or their delegates, may compromise any final fee liability where the reduction of fees is seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) or less.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the board, upon recommendation by its executive director and chief counsel, jointly, may compromise a final fee liability involving a reduction in fees in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500). Any recommendation for approval of an offer in compromise that is not either approved or disapproved within 45 days of the submission of the recommendation shall be deemed approved.
- (3) The board, itself, may by resolution delegate to the executive director and the chief counsel, jointly, the authority to compromise a final fee liability in which the reduction of fees is in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500), but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (b) For purposes of this section, "a final fee liability" means any final fee liability arising under Part 23 (commencing with Section 45001), or related interest, additions to fees, penalties, or other amounts assessed under this part.
- (c) Offers in compromise shall be considered only—from feepayers who had no knowledge of the fee at the time the fee activity occurred or is no longer in a position to generate

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additional liability under the fee program whose liability will be compromised under this part. for liabilities that were generated 3 from a business that has been discontinued or transferred, where 4 the feepayer making the offer no longer has a controlling interest or association with the transferred business or has a controlling interest or association with a similar type of business as the 6 transferred or discontinued business.

- (d) Offers in compromise shall not be considered where the fraud has been convicted of criminal fraud under this part during feepayer has been convicted of felony tax evasion under this part during the liability period.
- (e) For amounts to be compromised under this section, the following conditions shall exist:
 - (1) The feepayer shall establish that:
- (A) The amount offered in payment is the most that can be expected to be paid or collected from the feepayer's present assets or income.
- (B) The feepayer does not have reasonable prospects of acquiring increased income or assets that would enable the feepayer to satisfy a greater amount of the liability than the amount offered, within a reasonable period of time.
- (2) The board shall have determined that acceptance of the compromise is in the best interest of the state.
- (f) A determination by the board that it would not be in the best interest of the state to accept an offer in compromise in satisfaction of a final fee liability shall not be subject to administrative appeal or judicial review.
- (g) (1) Offers for liabilities with a fraud or evasion penalty shall require a minimum offer of the unpaid fee and fraud or evasion penalty.
- (2) The minimum offer may be waived if it can be shown that the feepayer making the offer was not the person responsible for perpetrating the fraud or evasion, including, but not limited to, evasion. This authorization to waive only applies to partnership accounts where the intent to commit fraud or evasion can be clearly attributed to a partner of the feepayer.
- (h) When an offer in compromise is either accepted or rejected, or the terms and conditions of a compromise agreement are fulfilled, the board shall notify the feepayer in writing. In the event an offer is rejected, the amount posted will either be

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applied to the liability or refunded, at the discretion of the
feepayer.
(i) When more than one feepayer is liable for the debt, such as

- (i) When more than one feepayer is liable for the debt, such as with spouses or partnerships or other business combinations, including, but not limited to, feepayers who are liable through dual determination or successor's liability, the acceptance of an offer in compromise from one liable feepayer shall—not relieve the other feepayers from paying the entire liability. However, the amount of the liability shall be reduced by the amount of the reduce the amount of the liability of the other feepayers by the amount of the accepted offer.
- (j) Whenever a compromise of fees or penalties or total fees and penalties in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved, there shall be placed on file for at least one year in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that compromise. The public record shall include all of the following information:
 - (1) The name of the feepayer.
- (2) The amount of unpaid fees and related penalties, additions to fee, interest, or other amounts involved.
 - (3) The amount offered.

(4) A summary of the reason why the compromise is in the best interest of the state.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secrets, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure, that if disclosed, would adversely affect the feepayer or violate the confidentiality provisions of Section 45855. No list shall be prepared and no releases distributed by the board in connection with these statements.

- (k) Any compromise made under this section may be rescinded, all compromised liabilities may be reestablished, without regard to any statute of limitations that otherwise may be applicable, and no portion of the amount offered in compromise refunded, if either of the following occurs:
- 36 (1) The board determines that any person did any of the following acts regarding the making of the offer:
 - (A) Concealed from the board any property belonging to the estate of any feepayer or other person liable for the fee.

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 (B) Received, withheld, destroyed, mutilated, or falsified any book, document, or record or made any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the feepayer or other person liable for the fee.

- (2) The feepayer fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions relative to the offer.
- (*l*) Any person who, in connection with any offer or compromise under this section, or offer of that compromise to enter into that agreement, willfully does either of the following shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisoned not more than three years, or both, together with the costs of investigation and prosecution:
- (1) Conceals from any officer or employee of this state any property belonging to the estate of a feepayer or other person liable in respect of the fee.
- (2) Receives, withholds, destroys, mutilates, or falsifies any book, document, or record, or makes any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the feepayer or other person liable in respect of the fee.
- (m) For purposes of this section, "person" means the feepayer, any member of the feepayer's family, any corporation, agent, fiduciary, or representative of, or any other individual or entity acting on behalf of, the feepayer, or any other corporation or entity owned or controlled by the feepayer, directly or indirectly, or that owns or controls the feepayer, directly or indirectly.
- SEC. 35. Section 46160 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 46160. (a) Any person whose estimated fee liability under this part averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, as determined by the board pursuant to methods of ealculation prescribed by the board, shall remit amounts due by an electronic funds transfer under procedures prescribed by the board.
- (b) Any person whose estimated fee liability under this part averages less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per month may elect to remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer with the approval of the board.
- (c) Any person remitting amounts due pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) shall perform electronic funds transfer in compliance

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with the due dates set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 46151). Payment is deemed complete on the date the electronic funds transfer is initiated if settlement to the state's demand account occurs on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated. If settlement to the state's demand account does not occur on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated, payment is deemed to occur on the date settlement occurs.

- (d) Any person remitting fees by electronic funds transfer shall, on or before the due date of the remittance, file a return for the preceding reporting period in the form and manner prescribed by the board. Any person who fails to timely file the required return shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the amount of fees with respect to the period for which the return is required.
- (e) Any person required to remit fees pursuant to this article who remits those fees by means other than appropriate electronic funds transfer shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the fees incorrectly remitted.
- (f) Any person who fails to pay any fee to the state or any amount of fee required to be collected and paid to the state, except amounts of determinations made by the board under Article 2 (commencing with Section 46201) or Article 3, (commencing with Section 46251), within the time required shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the fee or amount of fee, in addition to the fee or amount of fee, plus interest at the modified adjusted rate per month, or fraction thereof, established pursuant to Section 6591.5, from the date on which the fee or the amount of fee required to be collected became due and payable to the state until the date of payment.
- (g) In determining whether a person's estimated fee liability averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, the board may consider returns filed pursuant to this part and any other information in the board's possession.
- (h) The penalties imposed by subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) shall be limited to a maximum of 10 percent of the fees due for any one return. Any person remitting fees by electronic funds transfer shall be subject to the penalties under this section and not Section 46154.
- (i) The board shall promulgate regulations pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of

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1 Title 2 of the Government Code for purposes of implementing 2 this section.

SEC. 36.

- 4 SEC. 27. Section 46502.2 is added to the Revenue and 5 Taxation Code, to read:
 - 46502.2. Notwithstanding Section 46502, a refund of an overpayment of any fee, penalty, or interest collected by the board by means of levy, through the use of liens, or by other enforcement procedures, shall be approved if a claim for a refund is filed within three years of the date of an overpayment.

SEC. 37.

- SEC. 28. Section 46622 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 46622. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the State Board of Equalization, its staff, and the Attorney General pursue settlements as authorized under this section with respect to fee matters in dispute that are the subject of protests, appeals, or refund claims, consistent with a reasonable evaluation of the costs and risks associated with litigation of these matters.
- (b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) and subject to paragraph (2), the executive director or chief counsel, if authorized by the executive director, of the board may recommend to the State Board of Equalization, itself, a settlement of any civil fee matter in dispute.
- (2) No recommendation of settlement shall be submitted to the board, itself, unless and until that recommendation has been submitted by the executive director or chief counsel to the Attorney General. Within 30 days of receiving that recommendation, the Attorney General shall review the recommendation and advise, in writing, the executive director or chief counsel of the board of his or her conclusions as to whether the recommendation is reasonable from an overall perspective. The executive director or chief counsel shall, with each recommendation of settlement submitted to the board, itself, also submit the Attorney General's written conclusions obtained pursuant to this paragraph.
- (3) A settlement of any civil fee matter in dispute involving a reduction of fee or penalties in settlement, the total of which reduction of fee and penalties in settlement does not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), may be approved by the executive

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director and chief counsel, jointly. The executive director shall notify the board, itself, of any settlement approved pursuant to this paragraph.

- (c) Whenever a reduction of fee, or penalties, or total fees and penalties in settlement in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved pursuant to this section, there shall be placed on file, for at least one year, in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that settlement. The public record shall include all of the following information:
- (1) The name or names of the feepayers who are parties to the settlement.
 - (2) The total amount in dispute.

- (3) The amount agreed to pursuant to the settlement.
- (4) A summary of the reasons why the settlement is in the best interests of the State of California.
- (5) For any settlement approved by the board, itself, the Attorney General's conclusion as to whether the recommendation of settlement was reasonable from an overall perspective.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secret, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure that, if disclosed, would adversely affect the feepayer or the national defense.

- (d) The members of the State Board of Equalization shall not participate in the settlement of fee matters pursuant to this section, except as provided in subdivision (e).
- (e) (1) Any recommendation of settlement shall be approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation to the board. Any recommendation for settlement that is not either approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation shall be deemed approved. Upon approval of a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be referred back to the executive director or chief counsel in accordance with the decision of the board.
- (2) Disapproval of a recommendation for settlement shall be made only by a majority vote of the board. Where the board disapproves a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be remanded to board staff for further negotiation, and may be resubmitted to the board, in the same manner and subject to the

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same requirements as the initial submission, at the discretion of the executive director or chief counsel.

- (f) All settlements entered into pursuant to this section shall be final and nonappealable, except upon a showing of fraud or misrepresentation with respect to a material fact.
- (g) Any proceedings undertaken by the board itself pursuant to a settlement as described in this section shall be conducted in a closed session or sessions.
- (h) This section shall apply only to fee matters in dispute on or after the effective date of the act adding this subdivision.
- (i) The Legislature finds that it is essential for fiscal purposes that the settlement program authorized by this section be expeditiously implemented. Accordingly, Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code shall not apply to any determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the board in implementing and administering the settlement program authorized by this section.

SEC. 38.

- SEC. 29. Section 46628 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 46628. (a) (1) Beginning on January 1, 2007, the executive director and chief counsel of the board, or their delegates, may compromise any final fee liability where the reduction of fees is seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) or less.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the board, upon recommendation by its executive director and chief counsel, jointly, may compromise a final fee liability involving a reduction in fees in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500). Any recommendation for approval of an offer in compromise that is not either approved or disapproved within 45 days of the submission of the recommendation shall be deemed approved.
- (3) The board, itself, may by resolution delegate to the executive director and the chief counsel, jointly, the authority to compromise a final fee liability in which the reduction of fees is in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500), but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- 39 (b) For purposes of this section, "a final fee liability" means 40 any final fee liability arising under Part 24 (commencing with

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Section 46001), or related interest, additions to fees, penalties, or other amounts assessed under this part.

- (c) Offers in compromise shall be considered only for liabilities that were generated from a business that has been discontinued or transferred, where the feepayer making the offer no longer has a controlling interest or association with the transferred business or has a controlling interest or association with a similar type of business as the transferred or discontinued business.
- (d) Offers in compromise shall not be considered where the feepayer has been convicted of fraud felony tax evasion under this part during the liability period.
- (e) For amounts to be compromised under this section, the following conditions shall exist:
 - (1) The feepayer shall establish that:

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- (A) The amount offered in payment is the most that can be expected to be paid or collected from the feepayer's present assets or income.
- (B) The feepayer does not have reasonable prospects of acquiring increased income or assets that would enable the feepayer to satisfy a greater amount of the liability than the amount offered, within a reasonable period of time.
- (2) The board shall have determined that acceptance of the compromise is in the best interest of the state.
- (f) A determination by the board that it would not be in the best interest of the state to accept an offer in compromise in satisfaction of a final fee liability shall not be subject to administrative appeal or judicial review.
- (g) (1) Offers for liabilities with a fraud or evasion penalty shall require a minimum offer of the unpaid fee and fraud or evasion penalty.
- (2) The minimum offer may be waived if it can be shown that the feepayer making the offer was not the person responsible for perpetrating the fraud or evasion, including, but not limited to, evasion. This authorization to waive only applies to partnership accounts where the intent to commit fraud or evasion can be clearly attributed to a partner of the feepayer.
- (h) When an offer in compromise is either accepted or rejected, or the terms and conditions of a compromise agreement are fulfilled, the board shall notify the feepayer in writing. In the

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event an offer is rejected, the amount posted will either be applied to the liability or refunded, at the discretion of the feepayer.

- (i) When more than one feepayer is liable for the debt, such as with spouses or partnerships or other business combinations, including, but not limited to, feepayers who are liable through dual determination or successor's liability, the acceptance of an offer in compromise from one liable feepayer shall—not relieve the other feepayers from paying the entire liability. However, the amount of the liability shall be reduced by the amount of the reduce the amount of the liability of the other feepayers by the amount of the accepted offer.
- (j) Whenever a compromise of fees or penalties or total fees and penalties in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved, there shall be placed on file for at least one year in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that compromise. The public record shall include all of the following information:
 - (1) The name of the feepayer.
- (2) The amount of unpaid fees and related penalties, additions to fees, interest, or other amounts involved.
 - (3) The amount offered.
- (4) A summary of the reason why the compromise is in the best interest of the state.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secrets, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure, that if disclosed, would adversely affect the feepayer or violate the confidentiality provisions of Section 40175. No list shall be prepared and no releases distributed by the board in connection with these statements.

- (k) Any compromise made under this section may be rescinded, all compromised liabilities may be reestablished, without regard to any statute of limitations that otherwise may be applicable, and no portion of the amount offered in compromise refunded, if either of the following occurs:
- (1) The board determines that any person did any of the following acts regarding the making of the offer:
- 39 (A) Concealed from the board any property belonging to the 40 estate of any feepayer or other person liable for the fee.

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(B) Received, withheld, destroyed, mutilated, or falsified any book, document, or record or made any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the feepayer or other person liable for the fee.

- (2) The feepayer fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions relative to the offer.
- (*l*) Any person who, in connection with any offer or compromise under this section, or offer of that compromise to enter into that agreement, willfully does either of the following shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisoned not more than three years, or both, together with the costs of investigation and prosecution:
- (1) Conceals from any officer or employee of this state any property belonging to the estate of a feepayer or other person liable in respect of the fee.
- (2) Receives, withholds, destroys, mutilates, or falsifies any book, document, or record, or makes any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the feepayer or other person liable in respect of the fee.
- (m) For purposes of this section, "person" means the feepayer, any member of the feepayer's family, any corporation, agent, fiduciary, or representative of, or any other individual or entity acting on behalf of, the feepayer, or any other corporation or entity owned or controlled by the feepayer, directly or indirectly, or that owns or controls the feepayer, directly or indirectly.
- SEC. 39. Section 50112.7 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 50112.7. (a) Any person whose estimated fee liability under this part averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, as determined by the board pursuant to methods of calculation prescribed by the board, shall remit amounts due by an electronic funds transfer under procedures prescribed by the board.
- (b) Any person whose estimated fee liability under this part averages less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per month may elect to remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer with the approval of the board.
- (c) Any person remitting amounts due pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) shall perform electronic funds transfer in compliance

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with the due dates set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 50109). Payment is deemed complete on the date the electronic funds transfer is initiated, if settlement to the state's demand account occurs on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated. If settlement to the state's demand account does not occur on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated, payment is deemed to occur on the date settlement occurs.

- (d) Any person remitting fees by electronic funds transfer shall, on or before the due date of the remittance, file a return for the preceding reporting period in the form and manner prescribed by the board. Any person who fails to timely file the required return shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the amount of fees, with respect to the period for which the return is required.
- (e) Any person required to remit fees pursuant to this article who remits those fees by means other than appropriate electronic funds transfer shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the fees incorrectly remitted.
- (f) Any person who fails to pay any fee to the state or any amount of fee required to be paid to the state, except amounts of determinations made by the board under Article 2 (commencing with Section 50113) within the time required shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the fee or amount of fee, in addition to the fee or amount of fee, plus interest at the modified adjusted rate per month, or fraction thereof, established pursuant to Section 6591.5, from the date on which the fee or the amount of fee required to be paid became due and payable to the state until the date of payment.
- (g) In determining whether a person's estimated fee liability averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, the board may consider returns filed pursuant to this part and any other information in the board's possession.
- (h) The penalties imposed by subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) shall be limited to a maximum of 10 percent of the fees due for any one return. Any person remitting fees by electronic funds transfer shall be subject to the penalties under this section and not Section 50112.
- (i) The board shall promulgate regulations pursuant to Chapter
 39 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of

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1 Title 2 of the Government Code for purposes of implementing 2 this section.

SEC. 40.

- SEC. 30. Section 50140.2 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 50140.2. Notwithstanding Section 50140, a refund of an overpayment of any fee, penalty, or interest collected by the board by means of levy, through the use of liens, or by other enforcement procedures, shall be approved if a claim for a refund is filed within three years of the date of an overpayment.

SEC. 41.

- SEC. 31. Section 50156.11 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 50156.11. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the State Board of Equalization, its staff, and the Attorney General pursue settlements as authorized under this section with respect to fee matters in dispute that are the subject of protests, appeals, or refund claims, consistent with a reasonable evaluation of the costs and risks associated with litigation of these matters.
- (b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) and subject to paragraph (2), the executive director or chief counsel, if authorized by the executive director, of the board may recommend to the State Board of Equalization, itself, a settlement of any fee matter in dispute.
- (2) No recommendation of settlement shall be submitted to the board, itself, unless and until that recommendation has been submitted by the executive director or chief counsel to the Attorney General. Within 30 days of receiving that recommendation, the Attorney General shall review the recommendation and advise, in writing, the executive director or chief counsel of the board of his or her conclusions as to whether the recommendation is reasonable from an overall perspective. The executive director or chief counsel shall, with each recommendation of settlement submitted to the board, itself, also submit the Attorney General's written conclusions obtained pursuant to this paragraph.
- (3) A settlement of any civil fee matter in dispute involving a reduction of fee or penalties in settlement, the total of which reduction of fee and penalties in settlement does not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), may be approved by the executive

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1 director and chief counsel, jointly. The executive director shall 2 notify the board, itself, of any settlement approved pursuant to 3 this paragraph.

- (c) Whenever a reduction of fees, or penalties, or total fees and penalties in settlement in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved pursuant to this section, there shall be placed on file, for at least one year, in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that settlement. The public record shall include all of the following information:
- (1) The name or names of the feepayers who are parties to the settlement.
 - (2) The total amount in dispute.
 - (3) The amount agreed to pursuant to the settlement.
- (4) A summary of the reasons why the settlement is in the best interests of the State of California.
- (5) For any settlement approved by the board, itself, the Attorney General's conclusion as to whether the recommendation of settlement was reasonable from an overall perspective.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secret, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure that, if disclosed, would adversely affect the feepayer or the national defense.

- (d) The members of the State Board of Equalization shall not participate in the settlement of fee matters pursuant to this section, except as provided in subdivision (e).
- (e) (1) Any recommendation for settlement shall be approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation to the board. Any recommendation for settlement that is not either approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation shall be deemed approved. Upon approval of a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be referred back to the executive director or chief counsel in accordance with the decision of the board.
- (2) Disapproval of a recommendation for settlement shall be made only by a majority vote of the board. Where the board disapproves a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be remanded to board staff for further negotiation, and may be resubmitted to the board, in the same manner and subject to the

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same requirements as the initial submission, at the discretion of the executive director or chief counsel.

- (f) All settlements entered into pursuant to this section shall be final and nonappealable, except upon a showing of fraud or misrepresentation with respect to a material fact.
- (g) Any proceedings undertaken by the board itself pursuant to a settlement as described in this section shall be conducted in a closed session or sessions.
- (h) This section shall apply only to fee matters in dispute on or after the effective date of the act adding this subdivision.
- (i) The Legislature finds that it is essential for fiscal purposes that the settlement program authorized by this section be expeditiously implemented. Accordingly, Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code shall not apply to any determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the board in implementing and administering the settlement program authorized by this section.
- SEC. 42. Section 55050 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 55050. (a) Any person whose estimated fee liability under this part averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, as determined by the board pursuant to methods of ealculation prescribed by the board, shall remit amounts due by an electronic funds transfer under procedures prescribed by the board.
- (b) Any person whose estimated fee liability under this part averages less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per month may elect to remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer with the approval of the board.
- (e) Any person remitting amounts due pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) shall perform electronic funds transfer in compliance with the due dates prescribed for the payment of the fee. Payment is deemed complete on the date the electronic funds transfer is initiated if settlement to the state's demand account occurs on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated. If settlement to the state's demand account does not occur on or
- 38 before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated,
- 39 payment is deemed to occur on the date settlement occurs.

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 (d) Any person remitting fees by electronic funds transfer shall, on or before the due date of the remittance, file a return for the preceding reporting period in the form and manner prescribed by the board. Any person who fails to timely file the required return shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the amount of fees, exclusive of prepayments, with respect to the period for which the return is required.

- (e) Any person required to remit fees pursuant to this article who remits those fees by means other than appropriate electronic funds transfer shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the fees incorrectly remitted.
- (f) Any person who fails to pay any fee to the state or any amount of fee required to be collected and paid to the state, except amounts of determinations made by the board under Article 2 (commencing with Section 55061) within the time required shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the fee or amount of fee, in addition to the fee or amount of fee, plus interest at the modified adjusted rate per month, or fraction thereof, established pursuant to Section 6591.5, from the date on which the fee or the amount of fee required to be collected became due and payable to the state until the date of payment.
- (g) In determining whether a person's estimated fee liability averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, the board may consider returns filed pursuant to this part and any other information in the board's possession.
- (h) The penalties imposed by subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) shall be limited to a maximum of 10 percent of the fees due, exclusive of prepayments, for any one return. Any person remitting fees by electronic funds transfer shall be subject to the penalties under this section and not Section 55042.
- (i) The board shall promulgate regulations pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code for purposes of implementing this section.
- 35 SEC. 43.
- 36 SEC. 32. Section 55222.2 is added to the Revenue and 37 Taxation Code, to read:
- 38 55222.2. Notwithstanding Section 55222, a refund of an overpayment of any fee, penalty, or interest collected by the board by means of levy, through the use of liens, or by other

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enforcement procedures, shall be approved if a claim for a refund is filed within three years of the date of an overpayment.

SEC. 44.

- SEC. 33. Section 55332 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 55332. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the State Board of Equalization, its staff, and the Attorney General pursue settlements as authorized under this section with respect to fee matters in dispute that are the subject of protests, appeals, or refund claims, consistent with a reasonable evaluation of the costs and risks associated with litigation of these matters.
- (b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) and subject to paragraph (2), the executive director or chief counsel, if authorized by the executive director, of the board may recommend to the State Board of Equalization, itself, a settlement of any fee matter in dispute.
- (2) No recommendation of settlement shall be submitted to the board, itself, unless and until that recommendation has been submitted by the executive director or chief counsel to the Attorney General. Within 30 days of receiving that recommendation, the Attorney General shall review the recommendation and advise, in writing, the executive director or chief counsel of the board of his or her conclusions as to whether the recommendation is reasonable from an overall perspective. The executive director or chief counsel shall, with each recommendation of settlement submitted to the board, itself, also submit the Attorney General's written conclusions obtained pursuant to this paragraph.
- (3) A settlement of any civil fee matter in dispute involving a reduction of fee or penalties in settlement, the total of which reduction of fee and penalties in settlement does not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), may be approved by the executive director and chief counsel, jointly. The executive director shall notify the board, itself, of any settlement approved pursuant to this paragraph.
- (c) Whenever a reduction of fees, or penalties, or total fees and penalties in settlement in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved pursuant to this section, there shall be placed on file, for at least one year, in the office of the executive director of the

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board a public record with respect to that settlement. The public record shall include all of the following information:

- (1) The name or names of the feepayers who are parties to the settlement.
 - (2) The total amount in dispute.
 - (3) The amount agreed to pursuant to the settlement.
- (4) A summary of the reasons why the settlement is in the best interests of the State of California.
- (5) For any settlement approved by the board, itself, the Attorney General's conclusion as to whether the recommendation of settlement was reasonable from an overall perspective.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secret, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure that, if disclosed, would adversely affect the feepayer or the national defense.

- (d) The members of the State Board of Equalization shall not participate in the settlement of fee matters pursuant to this section, except as provided in subdivision (e).
- (e) (1) Any recommendation for settlement shall be approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation to the board. Any recommendation for settlement that is not either approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation shall be deemed approved. Upon approval of a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be referred back to the executive director or chief counsel in accordance with the decision of the board.
- (2) Disapproval of a recommendation for settlement shall be made only by a majority vote of the board. Where the board disapproves a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be remanded to board staff for further negotiation, and may be resubmitted to the board, in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as the initial submission, at the discretion of the executive director or chief counsel.
- (f) All settlements entered into pursuant to this section shall be final and nonappealable, except upon a showing of fraud or misrepresentation with respect to a material fact.
- (g) Any proceedings undertaken by the board itself pursuant to a settlement as described in this section shall be conducted in a closed session or sessions. Except as provided in subdivision (c),

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any settlement considered or entered into pursuant to this section shall constitute confidential information for purposes of Section 55381.

- (h) This section shall apply only to fee matters in dispute on or after the effective date of the act adding this subdivision.
- (i) The Legislature finds that it is essential for fiscal purposes that the settlement program authorized by this section be expeditiously implemented. Accordingly, Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code shall not apply to any determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the board in implementing and administering the settlement program authorized by this section.

SEC. 45.

- SEC. 34. Section 55332.5 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 55332.5. (a) (1) Beginning on January 1, 2007, the executive director and chief counsel of the board, or their delegates, may compromise any final fee liability where the reduction of fees is seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) or less.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the board, upon recommendation by its executive director and chief counsel, jointly, may compromise a final fee liability involving a reduction in fees in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500). Any recommendation for approval of an offer in compromise that is not either approved or disapproved within 45 days of the submission of the recommendation shall be deemed approved.
- (3) The board, itself, may by resolution delegate to the executive director and the chief counsel, jointly, the authority to compromise a final fee liability in which the reduction of fees is in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500), but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (b) For purposes of this section, "a final fee liability" means any final fee liability arising under Part 30 (commencing with Section 55001), or related interest, additions to fees, penalties, or other amounts assessed under this part.
- (c) Offers in compromise shall be considered only for liabilities that were generated from a business that has been discontinued or transferred, where the feepayer making the offer

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1 no longer has a controlling interest or association with the 2 transferred business or has a controlling interest or association 3 with a similar type of business as the transferred or discontinued 4 business.

- (d) Offers in compromise shall not be considered where the feepayer has been convicted of—fraud felony tax evasion under this part during the liability period.
- (e) For amounts to be compromised under this section, the following conditions shall exist:
 - (1) The feepayer shall establish that:
- (A) The amount offered in payment is the most that can be expected to be paid or collected from the feepayer's present assets or income.
- (B) The feepayer does not have reasonable prospects of acquiring increased income or assets that would enable the feepayer to satisfy a greater amount of the liability than the amount offered, within a reasonable period of time.
- (2) The board shall have determined that acceptance of the compromise is in the best interest of the state.
- (f) A determination by the board that it would not be in the best interest of the state to accept an offer in compromise in satisfaction of a final fee liability shall not be subject to administrative appeal or judicial review.
- (g) (1) Offers for liabilities with a fraud or evasion penalty shall require a minimum offer of the unpaid fee and fraud or evasion penalty.
- (2) The minimum offer may be waived if it can be shown that the feepayer making the offer was not the person responsible for perpetrating the fraud or evasion, including, but not limited to, evasion. This authorization to waive only applies to partnership accounts where the intent to commit fraud or evasion can be clearly attributed to a partner of the feepayer.
- (h) When an offer in compromise is either accepted or rejected, or the terms and conditions of a compromise agreement are fulfilled, the board shall notify the feepayer in writing. In the event an offer is rejected, the amount posted will either be applied to the liability or refunded, at the discretion of the feepayer.
- 39 (i) When more than one feepayer is liable for the debt, such as 40 with spouses or partnerships or other business combinations,

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including, but not limited to, feepayers who are liable through dual determination or successor's liability, the acceptance of an offer in compromise from one liable feepayer shall—not relieve the other feepayers from paying the entire liability. However, the amount of the liability shall be reduced by the amount of the reduce the amount of the liability of the other feepayers by the amount of the accepted offer.

- (j) Whenever a compromise of fees or penalties or total fees and penalties in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved, there shall be placed on file for at least one year in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that compromise. The public record shall include all of the following information:
 - (1) The name of the feepayer.
- (2) The amount of unpaid fees and related penalties, additions to fees, interest, or other amounts involved.
 - (3) The amount offered.

(4) A summary of the reason why the compromise is in the best interest of the state.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secrets, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure, that if disclosed, would adversely affect the feepayer or violate the confidentiality provisions of Section 55381. No list shall be prepared and no releases distributed by the board in connection with these statements.

- (k) Any compromise made under this section may be rescinded, all compromised liabilities may be reestablished, without regard to any statute of limitations that otherwise may be applicable, and no portion of the amount offered in compromise refunded, if either of the following occurs:
- (1) The board determines that any person did any of the following acts regarding the making of the offer:
- (A) Concealed from the board any property belonging to the estate of any feepayer or other person liable for the fee.
- (B) Received, withheld, destroyed, mutilated, or falsified any book, document, or record or made any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the feepayer or other person liable for the fee.

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(2) The feepayer fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions relative to the offer.

- (*l*) Any person who, in connection with any offer or compromise under this section, or offer of that compromise to enter into that agreement, willfully does either of the following shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisoned not more than three years, or both, together with the costs of investigation and prosecution:
- (1) Conceals from any officer or employee of this state any property belonging to the estate of a feepayer or other person liable in respect of the fee.
- (2) Receives, withholds, destroys, mutilates, or falsifies any book, document, or record, or makes any false statement, relating to the estate fee.
- (m) For purposes of this section, "person" means the feepayer, any member of the feepayer's family, any corporation, agent, fiduciary, or representative of, or any other individual or entity acting on behalf of, the feepayer, or any other corporation or entity owned or controlled by the feepayer, directly or indirectly, or that owns or controls the feepayer, directly or indirectly.

22 SEC. 46.

SEC. 35. Section 60045 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.

25 SEC. 47.

SEC. 36. Section 60046 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.

28 SEC. 48.

- 29 SEC. 37. Section 60063 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is 30 amended to read:
 - 60063. (a) The board may accept from the person who receives diesel fuel removed at a refinery or terminal rack an amount equal to the tax due and required to be paid by the refiner or positionholder upon the removal of the diesel fuel from a refinery or terminal rack, as if the amount were payment of the tax by the refiner or positionholder under Section 60051 or 60052, as the case may be, if the Internal Revenue Service authorizes payment of federal fuel taxes by the receiving party under a two-party exchange agreement or similar arrangement.

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- 1 (b) The refiner or positionholder shall remain primarily liable 2 for payment of the tax imposed by Section 60051 or 60052 for 3 diesel fuel removed at the refinery or terminal rack, as the case 4 may be, plus any penalty or interest, until the amount is finally 5 paid and credited to the account of the responsible refiner or positionholder; provided, however, that the board, at its discretion, may relieve the refiner or positionholder from primary liability for payment of tax imposed by Section 30051 60051 or 60052 and hold another person primarily liable for the tax if (i) the Internal Revenue Service authorizes payment of fuel taxes by 10 the receiving party under a two-party exchange agreement, and 11 (ii) under the Internal Revenue Service approach to a two-party 12 13 exchange agreement, another person is primarily liable for 14 payment of the tax, and (iii) the board elects to follow the 15 Internal Revenue Service approach. 16
 - (c) The board may adopt those regulations as it deems appropriate to carry out this section.

SEC. 49.

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- SEC. 38. Section 60101 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- 60101. (a) Diesel fuel that is required to be dyed satisfies the dyeing requirement of this part if it meets the dyeing requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Internal Revenue Service, including, but not limited to, requirements respecting type, dosage, and timing.
- (b) Marking shall meet the marking requirements of the Internal Revenue Service.
- (c) No person shall operate or maintain a motor vehicle on any public highway in this state with dyed diesel fuel in the fuel supply tank. This subdivision does not apply to uses of dyed diesel fuel on the highway that are lawful under the Internal Revenue Code or regulations promulgated thereunder, if the person is registered as a qualified highway vehicle operator, exempt bus operator, or government entity.

SEC. 50.

- 36 SEC. 39. Section 60201.3 of the Revenue and Taxation Code 37 is amended to read:
- 38 60201.3. (a) A supplier is relieved from liability for diesel 39 fuel tax insofar as the sales of the diesel fuel are represented by 40 accounts which have been found worthless and charged off for

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income tax purposes. If the supplier has previously paid the amount of the tax, he or she may, under the rules and regulations prescribed by the board, take a credit in that amount. If those accounts are thereafter in whole or in part collected by the supplier, the gallons of diesel fuel represented by the amounts collected shall be included in the first return filed after that collection and the amount of the tax thereon shall be paid with the return. The board may, at its option, require the supplier to submit periodic reports listing accounts delinquent for a 90-day period or more.

(b) Any customer of a supplier who has failed to pay for diesel fuel purchased and for which the supplier has been allowed a credit under subdivision (a) is liable to the state for the diesel fuel tax as an unlicensed supplier and the tax, applicable penalties, and interest become immediately due and payable under the unlicensed persons provisions contained in Article 6 (commencing with Section 60360) of Chapter 6. The notice of determination issued under Section 60361 shall be given to the customer within three years of the last day of the calendar month following the reporting period for which the supplier took a credit for the tax previously paid on the customer's account or within three years after the date a refund of the tax was paid.

SEC. 51. Section 60250 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

60250. (a) Any person whose estimated tax liability under this part averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, as determined by the board pursuant to methods of calculation prescribed by the board, shall remit amounts due by an electronic funds transfer under procedures prescribed by the board.

- (b) Any person whose estimated tax liability under this part averages less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per month may elect to remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer with the approval of the board.
- (c) Any person remitting amounts due pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) shall perform electronic funds transfer in compliance with the due dates set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 60201). Payment is deemed complete on the date the electronic funds transfer is initiated if settlement to the state's demand account occurs on or before the banking day following

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the date the transfer is initiated. If settlement to the state's demand account does not occur on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated, payment is deemed to occur on the date settlement occurs.

- (d) Any person remitting taxes by electronic funds transfer shall, on or before the due date of the remittance, file a return for the preceding reporting period in the form and manner prescribed by the board. Any person who fails to timely file the required return shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the amount of taxes with respect to the period for which the return is required.
- (e) Any person required to remit taxes pursuant to this article who remits those taxes by means other than appropriate electronic funds transfer shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the taxes incorrectly remitted.
- (f) Any person who fails to pay any tax to the state or any amount of tax required to be collected and paid to the state, except amounts of determinations made by the board under Article 2 (commencing with Section 60301) or Article 3 (commencing with Section 60310), within the time required shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the tax or amount of tax, in addition to the tax or amount of tax, plus interest at the modified adjusted rate per month, or fraction thereof, established pursuant to Section 6591.5, from the date on which the tax became due and payable to the state until the date of payment.
- (g) In determining whether a person's estimated tax liability averages ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more per month, the board may consider tax returns filed pursuant to this part and any other information in the board's possession.
- (h) The penalties imposed by subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) shall be limited to a maximum of 10 percent of the taxes due for any one return. Any person remitting taxes by electronic funds transfer shall be subject to the penalties under this section and not Section 60207.
- (i) The board shall promulgate regulations pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code for purposes of implementing this section.
- 38 SEC. 52.

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39 SEC. 40. Section 60522.2 is added to the Revenue and 40 Taxation Code, to read:

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1 60522.2. Notwithstanding Section 60522, a refund of an overpayment of any tax, penalty, or interest collected by the board by means of levy, through the use of liens, or by other enforcement procedures, shall be approved if a claim for a refund is filed within three years of the date of an overpayment.

SEC. 53.

SEC. 41. Section 60604 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

60604. Every interstate user, supplier, exempt bus operator, government entity, ultimate vendor, qualified highway vehicle operator, highway vehicle operator/fueler, train operator, pipeline operator, vessel operator, and every person dealing in, removing, transporting, or storing diesel fuel in this state shall keep those records, receipts, invoices, and other pertinent papers with respect thereto in that form as the board may require. Failure to maintain records will constitute a misdemeanor punishable as provided in Section 60706.

SEC. 54.

SEC. 42. Section 60606 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

examine the books, records, and equipment of any interstate user, supplier, exempt bus operator, government entity, ultimate vendor, qualified highway vehicle operator, highway vehicle operator/fueler, train operator, pipeline operator, vessel operator, or person dealing in, removing, transporting, or storing diesel fuel and may investigate the character of the disposition that the interstate user, supplier, exempt bus operator, government entity, ultimate vendor, qualified highway vehicle operator, highway vehicle operator/fueler, train operator, pipeline operator, vessel operator, or person makes of the diesel fuel in order to ascertain whether all taxes due under this part are being properly reported and paid.

SEC. 55.

SEC. 43. Section 60636 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

60636. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the State Board of Equalization, its staff, and the Attorney General pursue settlements as authorized under this section with respect to civil tax matters in dispute that are the subject of protests, appeals, or

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refund claims, consistent with a reasonable evaluation of the costs and risks associated with litigation of these matters.

- (b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) and subject to paragraph (2), the executive director or chief counsel, if authorized by the executive director, of the board may recommend to the State Board of Equalization, itself, a settlement of any civil tax matter in dispute.
- (2) No recommendation of settlement shall be submitted to the board, itself, unless and until that recommendation has been submitted by the executive director or chief counsel to the Attorney General. Within 30 days of receiving that recommendation, the Attorney General shall review the recommendation and advise, in writing, the executive director or chief counsel of the board of his or her conclusions as to whether the recommendation is reasonable from an overall perspective. The executive director or chief counsel shall, with each recommendation of settlement submitted to the board, itself, also submit the Attorney General's written conclusions obtained pursuant to this paragraph.
- (3) A settlement of any civil tax matter in dispute involving a reduction of tax or penalties in settlement, the total of which reduction of tax and penalties in settlement does not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), may be approved by the executive director and chief counsel, jointly. The executive director shall notify the board, itself, of any settlement approved pursuant to this paragraph.
- (c) Whenever a reduction of tax, or penalties, or total tax and penalties in settlement in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved pursuant to this section, there shall be placed on file, for at least one year, in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that settlement. The public record shall include all of the following information:
- 33 (1) The name or names of the taxpayers who are parties to the settlement.
 - (2) The total amount in dispute.
 - (3) The amount agreed to pursuant to the settlement.
- 37 (4) A summary of the reasons why the settlement is in the best 38 interests of the State of California.

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(5) For any settlement approved by the board, itself, the Attorney General's conclusion as to whether the recommendation of settlement was reasonable from an overall perspective.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secret, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure that, if disclosed, would adversely affect the taxpayer or the national defense.

- (d) The members of the State Board of Equalization shall not participate in the settlement of tax matters pursuant to this section, except as provided in subdivision (e).
- (e) (1) Any recommendation for settlement shall be approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation to the board. Any recommendation for settlement that is not either approved or disapproved by the board, itself, within 45 days of the submission of that recommendation shall be deemed approved. Upon approval of a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be referred back to the executive director or chief counsel in accordance with the decision of the board.
- (2) Disapproval of a recommendation for settlement shall be made only by a majority vote of the board. Where the board disapproves a recommendation for settlement, the matter shall be remanded to board staff for further negotiation, and may be resubmitted to the board, in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as the initial submission, at the discretion of the executive director or chief counsel.
- (f) All settlements entered into pursuant to this section shall be final and nonappealable, except upon a showing of fraud or misrepresentation with respect to a material fact.
- (g) Any proceedings undertaken by the board itself pursuant to a settlement as described in this section shall be conducted in a closed session or sessions. Except as provided in subdivision (c), any settlement considered or entered into pursuant to this section shall constitute confidential tax information for purposes of Section 60609.
- (h) This section shall apply only to civil tax matters in dispute on or after the effective date of the act adding this subdivision.
- (i) The Legislature finds that it is essential for fiscal purposes that the settlement program authorized by this section be expeditiously implemented. Accordingly, Chapter 3.5

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1 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title
2 of the Government Code shall not apply to any determination,
3 rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the board in
4 implementing and administering the settlement program
5 authorized by this section.

SEC. 56.

SEC. 44. Section 60637 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:

- 60637. (a) (1) Beginning on January 1, 2007, the executive director and chief counsel of the board, or their delegates, may compromise any final tax liability where the reduction of tax is seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) or less.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the board, upon recommendation by its executive director and chief counsel, jointly, may compromise a final tax liability involving a reduction in tax in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500). Any recommendation for approval of an offer in compromise that is not either approved or disapproved within 45 days of the submission of the recommendation shall be deemed approved.
- (3) The board, itself, may by resolution delegate to the executive director and the chief counsel, jointly, the authority to compromise a final tax liability in which the reduction of tax is in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500), but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (b) For purposes of this section, "a final tax liability" means any final tax liability arising under Part 31 (commencing with Section 60001), or related interest, additions to tax, penalties, or other amounts assessed under this part.
- (c) Offers in compromise shall be considered only for liabilities that were generated from a business that has been discontinued or transferred, where the taxpayer making the offer no longer has a controlling interest or association with the transferred business or has a controlling interest or association with a similar type of business as the transferred or discontinued business.
- (d) Offers in compromise shall not be considered where the taxpayer has been convicted of <u>fraud</u> felony tax evasion under this part during the liability period.

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1 (e) For amounts to be compromised under this section, the 2 following conditions shall exist:

- (1) The taxpayer shall establish that:
- (A) The amount offered in payment is the most that can be expected to be paid or collected from the taxpayer's present assets or income.
- (B) The taxpayer does not have reasonable prospects of acquiring increased income or assets that would enable the taxpayer to satisfy a greater amount of the liability than the amount offered, within a reasonable period of time.
- (2) The board shall have determined that acceptance of the compromise is in the best interest of the state.
- (f) A determination by the board that it would not be in the best interest of the state to accept an offer in compromise in satisfaction of a final tax liability shall not be subject to administrative appeal or judicial review.
- (g) (1) Offers for liabilities with a fraud or evasion penalty shall require a minimum offer of the unpaid tax and fraud or evasion penalty.
- (2) The minimum offer may be waived if it can be shown that the taxpayer making the offer was not the person responsible for perpetrating the fraud or evasion, including, but not limited to, evasion. This authorization to waive only applies to partnership accounts where the intent to commit fraud or evasion can be clearly attributed to a partner of the taxpayer.
- (h) When an offer in compromise is either accepted or rejected, or the terms and conditions of a compromise agreement are fulfilled, the board shall notify the taxpayer in writing. In the event an offer is rejected, the amount posted will either be applied to the liability or refunded, at the discretion of the taxpayer.
- (i) When more than one taxpayer is liable for the debt, such as with spouses or partnerships or other business combinations, including, but not limited to, taxpayers who are liable through dual determination or successor's liability, the acceptance of an offer in compromise from one liable taxpayer shall—not relieve the other taxpayers from paying the entire liability. However, the amount of the liability shall be reduced by the amount of the reduce the amount of the liability of the other taxpayers by the amount of the accepted offer.

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(j) Whenever a compromise of tax or penalties or total tax and penalties in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) is approved, there shall be placed on file for at least one year in the office of the executive director of the board a public record with respect to that compromise. The public record shall include all of the following information:

- (1) The name of the taxpayer.
- (2) The amount of unpaid tax and related penalties, additions to tax, interest, or other amounts involved.
 - (3) The amount offered.

 (4) A summary of the reason why the compromise is in the best interest of the state.

The public record shall not include any information that relates to any trade secrets, patent, process, style of work, apparatus, business secret, or organizational structure, that if disclosed, would adversely affect the taxpayer or violate the confidentiality provisions of Section 60609. No list shall be prepared and no releases distributed by the board in connection with these statements.

- (k) Any compromise made under this section may be rescinded, all compromised liabilities may be reestablished, without regard to any statute of limitations that otherwise may be applicable, and no portion of the amount offered in compromise refunded, if either of the following occurs:
- (1) The board determines that any person did any of the following acts regarding the making of the offer:
- (A) Concealed from the board any property belonging to the estate of any taxpayer or other person liable for the tax.
- (B) Received, withheld, destroyed, mutilated, or falsified any book, document, or record or made any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the taxpayer or other person liable for the tax.
- (2) The taxpayer fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions relative to the offer.
- (*l*) Any person who, in connection with any offer or compromise under this section, or offer of that compromise to enter into that agreement, willfully does either of the following shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisoned not

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more than three years, or both, together with the costs of investigation and prosecution:

- (1) Conceals from any officer or employee of this state any property belonging to the estate of a taxpayer or other person liable in respect of the tax.
- (2) Receives, withholds, destroys, mutilates, or falsifies any book, document, or record, or makes any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the taxpayer or other person liable in respect of the tax.
- (m) For purposes of this section, "person" means the taxpayer, any member of the taxpayer's family, any corporation, agent, fiduciary, or representative of, or any other individual or entity acting on behalf of, the taxpayer, or any other corporation or entity owned or controlled by the taxpayer, directly or indirectly, or that owns or controls the taxpayer, directly or indirectly.

SEC. 57.

SEC. 45. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.